HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126 - complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 112— BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 13 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S. SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
May			
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		18,555
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOYAx ..	20,837
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from dia.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation [illegible] will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8 427
4th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
13th May	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th „	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
		April	May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 „	14 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May.	28 „
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel No. 22997.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12 8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

"A Cheerful Friend is like a Sunny Day that Sheds brightness all around."

KAMSHASTRA

A BOOK OF 150 PAGES.

Is a Cheerful Friend of the suffering humanity throwing open all the gates, leading to health and longevity—Sent gratis and post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th „	„ 12,700	„ 3,720	„ 8,980
18th „	„ 14,050	„ 5,580	„ 8,470
24th „	„ 15,400	„ 7,440	„ 7,960
30th „	„ 16,750	„ 9,300	„ 7,450
36th „	„ 18,100	„ 9,300	„ 8,800
42nd „	„ 19,450	„ 9,300	„ 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. [illegible] LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per Month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 20, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Temporarily for a Month a GRADUATE, or UNDER-GRADUATE strong in English and with Experience in public work to work as a clerk in the Office of the Indian States Peoples' Conference. A Typist and one interested in the problems of the Indian States preferred. Apply sharp or see personally Hon. Secretary, the Indian States, Peoples' Conference, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay.
A 28563

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One Gujrati COMPOUNDER, Apply personally to DR. M. B. THAKORE, 16 Dady Sheth Agiari Street, Bombay 2.
A R231

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TEACHER to teach Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, etc., apply with testimonials mentioning age, experience and minimum pay acceptable. B. Com. preferred. Personal interview essential. PURISON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Luchiana.
A 28528

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —By old established British life office. Liberal commission terms offered. Apply P. O. Box 763, Bombay.
A 28527

WANTED.—Hundred Matriculates, fifty B.A., and F.A., thirty Doctors, fifty Typists, Stenographers and 20 Overseers and Sub-Overseers, searching employments etc. For terms send two half anna stamps to BHATNAGAR EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Bareilly.
R214

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—For an up-country Mill, a FIRST CLASS CARDER and an ASSISTANT WEAVER. Experience of Northern India Cottons essential. Apply stating experience, and salary expected to Box 1968 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 28567

SITUATIONS VACANT

THE MANAGER of a leading British Fire Insurance Company will by appointment, be pleased to interview all Brokers belonging to the Bombay Brokers' Association. Apply Box No. 1969 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
P 28570

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET, on the Second floor with lift in the Sukhadwala Building on the corner, of Ravelin Street, and Hornby Road, Fort.—Apply to the Secretary, People's Free Reading Room and Liberary.
C — R233

LOST AND FOUND

LOST or MISLAND—One SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 976. of Swadeshi Stores in the name of Haji Kamur & Co. Finder please return to the BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES, Fort Bombay within 15 days, otherwise Duplicate will be issued to the party
PB R238

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28131A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once por V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SILKS.—Complete suit length, 3 1/2 yards by 54 ins., most durable and decent, for Rs. 6. Returned if unapproved. Limited Stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES LTD, Benares.
T R229

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Shilotri Bank, Limited, will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st day of May, 1927, at 4 p.m. at 42 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for the following purposes:—

(1) To pass the audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the period of fifteen months ending the 31st December, 1926.
(2) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Y. A. Kunte who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election and
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 14th day of May to the 28th of May, 1927, both days inclusive.

PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Chairman.

Bombay, 30th April, 1927.
28559

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY,

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICE

ESTIMATED COST RS. 13,00,000.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited for works in connection with the construction of 'New Municipal Office' at Bunder Road, Karachi.

Contract A.—Foundations and Plinth of the Extensions on East Wing..... Tender Deposit ..Rs. 2,500

Contract B.—Superstructure of Ground, 1st, and 2nd Floors including the Towers over the whole of the Main Block including the Wings ..... Tender Deposit .. Rs. 30,000

Contract C.—Out-Houses, Garage, Pump-House, Storage Reservoir, Sanitary Block, Store Rooms Compound Walls and Gates, etc. etc. ..... Tender Deposit .. Rs. 5,000

Contract D.—Sanitary fittings for Drainage and water supply to Main Block and Out-Houses ..... Tender Deposit .. Rs. 2,500

2. Forms of Tender, General conditions of Contract and Specifications can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Rs. 10 (Ten).

3. Full set of General Drawings are open to inspection at the Municipal Office during working hours. Each set of Six Drawings (Blue print) can be purchased at a cost of Rs. 30 (Thirty).

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Chief Officer, Municipal Office, in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for New Municipal Office," and delivered on or before 15th July, 1927, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) and accompanied with Tender Deposit specified above as Earnest Money.

5. The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any Tender.

6. All Tenders to hold good until orders of the Municipality are passed thereon, within 2 months from the date of the tender.

7. The Contractor can tender for one or more of the above Contracts.

8. The tenderers will have to state important Contracts carried out by them stating the nature and amount of contract.

J. N. SETHNA,
B.Sc., (Glas.), L.C.E., A.M.I.S.E., etc.,
Executive Engineer
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi, 20th May, 1927.
28545

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

15 MAHADEVI BIRLA SCHOLARSHIPS of the monthly value of Rs. 15 each will be awarded to women students joining the 1st year, the 3rd year and the 5th year classes of the University. Free lodging will be provided for them in the Makanji Khatan Hostel for women, which will be in charge of a lady Superintendent. Instruction will be imparted to the students in the hostel by lady teachers in Sanskrit, Hindi, English History, Mathematics, Domestic Science and Music.

Applications for the scholarships should be sent to the undersigned by the 30th of June, 1927.

SYAMA CHARAN DE
Registrar.

7-5-27. 28557

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA,

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of LECTURER in CHEMISTRY and LECTURER IN BIOLOGY at the Deccan College, Poona on Rs. 200-15-350-20-450. Candidates should apply to the Principal, Deccan College, before 23rd May, 1927 stating date of birth, caste with sub caste, places of education, academic qualifications and previous teaching experience. Selected candidates will be appointed on probation for one year and will be required to join by 20th June, 1927.

D. D. KAPADIA,
In-charge Principal.

Deccan College, Poona.

11th May, 1927. 28561

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO: 602 OF 1927.

HIRALAL, GOKULDAS DALAL, carrying on business at Abdul Rehman Street, in the name and style of Hiralal Gokuldas Dalal and Co. Plaintiff.

(V/S.)

(1). DALSUKHBHAI VADILAL, (2) KANAI YALAI RANCHHODDAS DAVE, (3) KAYKHUSROO TEMULJI MODY, All three carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Shrikrishna Ginning and Pressing Factory, Defendants.

To,

KANAIYALAL RANCHHODBHAI DAVE,

The second defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit is filed against you along with the other defendants as a short cause by the Plaintiff, who claims from the defendants the sum of Rupees 5,270-6-6 with interest on Rupees 5,211-12-6 at 9 per cent per annum from 15th February, 1927, till judgment costs of this suit, and further interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of judgment till payment.

Please also take notice that you are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on 1st day of June, 1927, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) which is the day appointed for the final disposal of the suit. Witness Sir Amberson Barrington Marten Knight. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 19th day of March 1927.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

28558

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, on the 5th day of May, 1927, under Orders of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Manilal Bhikhabhai and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Bai Soonderbai, widow of Damodar Kurson pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of December, 1922, and made between the said Soonderbai, widow of Damodar Kurson of the one part and the said Manilal Bhikhabhai of the other part, our clients have agreed to purchase the below mentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office situate at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western Side of Vithal Wadi Cross Lane, also known as Telwadi and containing by admeasurement one hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 48 and now under C Ward No. 1679 and Street No. 9, Telwady and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Mamoo Ladha and now belonging to Naginchand Foolchand, on or towards the West by the said Vithalwadi Cross Lane, otherwise called Telwadi, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Kassambhoy Kadarbhoy and now belonging to Manekchand Lalchand, and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Anandrao Sadashiv and now to Dharsi Karson and which said hereditaments and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1457, Cadastral Survey No. 1490, Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1927.

VITHALDAS J. DIVECHA.
For Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

28560

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MUKUND PUNAJI SHIRDHANKAR, SARASWATIBAI, his wife and Narayan Mukund Shirdhankar have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, gift, sale trust possession, inheritance, lease, lien, share easement or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Shivlal Motilal Mansions, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. B 1A|4318 and New Survey No. 3 B|1430 and Cadastral Survey No. 271 of Dadar Division and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4198 (2B) and Street No. 549 BB and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narsoo Kamathi, on or towards the West by the property of Kamathi, on or towards the North by public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Narsoo Kamathi and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1927.

DIVEKAR & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

28558.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very old valuable open carved Blackwood furniture, marble figures, old China vases and curios, bronze ornaments, 10—15—20—50 and 100 lights chrystal glass chandeliers garden benches, etc. etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, attorneys for Mr. Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldass the Plaintiff in the High Court, Suit No. 1354 of 1922 (Kissondas T. Mangaldass vs. Gordhandass T. Mangaldass and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per consolidated consent decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandass vs. Kissondass) and No. 2017 of 1921 and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kissondass vs. Gordhandass) on the 13th day of December, 1922 Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Kt., C.S.I., at Lamington Road, Girgaum the whole of his very valuable very old open carved Blackwood furniture such as couches, chairs round and pier tables, large and wall pier glasses in gilt frames with gilt pier tables, very large velvet drawing room carpets, rich marble figures. —10—15—20—50 and 100 lights chrystal glass chandeliers, old China vases, and garden seats, valuable drawing room suites, valuable pictures and oleographs, valuable open carved screens, marble figures and statues, utensils, etc. etc.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods furniture, etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector (Municipal Taxes):—
Bench, folding chairs, marble top tables. chairs, etc.

The property of a gentleman:—
A lot of household furniture such as platedware, cupboards, tables, chairs, teapoys, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters:—
3 Table gas lamps.
1 Suspension figure.

By order of Turabbhoy Saikh Faizullabhai and on account and risk of the defaulting Purchaser Messrs. Jaman and Co.:—
150 Dozen Gloy.

By order of the Assessor and Collector (Municipal Taxes):—
One cupboard and one chair.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waller horse in harness.
By order of the concerned:—
1 "Crosseley" 10|20 H.P. Motor Car.
1 "Alfa" 10|20 H.P. Motor Car.
1 "Overland" 10|20 H.P. Motor Car.
1 "Dedion" 10|20 H.P. Motor Car.

BENNETT AND CO.

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government G.I.P. Ry. List.)

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNCLAIMED GOODS and sweepings will be sold by public auction by the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 31st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of The G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 consisting of

Bags of cottonseed, bags of wheat, bags of toor, bags or hirda, bags or husk, bags of groundnutseeds, bags of salt petre, crate of chula, trunks of luggage, bdls. of bedding, crate of machinery, bdls. of iron chairs, crate of asbestos sheets, lot of stones, case of sealing wax, bdls. of empty bottles, case of lamps, empty iron casks, cases of twish, bags of cement, bdls. w. cols. bags of cotton, bags of sweepings of grains and

47 barrels taining extracts, ex. Bhopal to Wadi Bunder.

Terms 50 per cent Deposit. Delivery against balance within ten days.

MEHTA AND CO.

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A First National Picture

'Learning to Love'

7 Reels

Starring

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

AND

ANTONIO MORENO

SOME PICTURE!

—Yes Sir!
—Laughs you've Never Laughed Before!
—Thrills you've Never Had Before!
—And More!

COME & SEE IT!

HORACE GREELY JUNIOR

A Harry Langdon Comedy.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME :— 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAST PLAYS! LAST PLAYS!

Shet Rajaram Morarji, the well-known sportsman will act as "Ashwinshet" in Sunday's Matinee.

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will stage on

SATURDAY, 14th May at 9 p.m.

and

SUNDAY, 15th May at 3-30 p.m.

SAN SHAYA KALLOL

Revati: Rangdevata Raghuvir.

AT THE

RIPON THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

Booking at the Theatre.

Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar will act as the Heroine.

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TALKING & SINGING PICTURES

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SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

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New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

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KITAB MAHAL,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 12.

Ready Prices for B. R. B. Beet Sugar have improved by about 2 annas per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/1 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 11/2 per cwt F B H.

Shipment June Sh. 16/4 per cwt F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/3 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/5 per cwt F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/8 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

May 12.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 11 3
Century	„	0 11 0
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 9
Apollo	„	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoneix	„	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)	No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 6
David Mill	„	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 9
Moon Mill	„	0 15 9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 3
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 0
Palkhi	„	0 14 3
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 3
Century	„	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 9
1386 Tata	„	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 0 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 6 0
Hindustan	„	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 6
Apollo David	„	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Calcutta:—

June per cwt 16|6.

July|Sept per cwt 16|4-1|2.

Oct|Dec. per cwt 16|6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25 c and f Bombay:—

July|Sept per cwt 16 6-1|4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25 c and f Karachi:—

July|Sept per cwt 16|7.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 11.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—

May|June shipment sellers 53|3.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 lb:—

May|June shipment sellers 54|6.

Wheat, Australian:—

May|June shipment sellers 55|3

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—

May|June shipment Liverpool paid and sellers 54|9.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, May 12th.

		JUTE.	
Albion	525	Howrah	47
Alliance	620	India	
Alexandra		Kamarhatty	706
Anglo-India	440XD	Kankanarrah	550
Auckland	325	Kelvin	955
Barnagore	250	Khardah	535
Bally	265	Kinnion	1140
Birla	14/2	Lansdowne	305
Belvedere	640	Lawrence	705
Budge-Budge	580	Lothian	550
Caledonian	700	Naihati	605
Chapdani	177	National	33/8
Clive	43/6	New Central	625
Craig	6	Northbrook	62
Cheviot	337	Nudea	51
Dalhousie	527	Orient	295
Delta	635	Presidency	10/7
Empire	59/8	Reliance	81 XD
Fort Gloster	1015	Soorah	32
Fort William	390	Standard	512
Gondalpara	1180	Union	735
Gourepore	770	Waverly	8/4
Hukumchand	17	HESSIAN	15/5
Hooghly	103	JUTE	

		COTTON.	
Agra United	9 ans	Dunbar	230
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	
Bengal Nagpur	25/12	New Ring	
		COAL.	
Burrakur	16	Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria	
Gusick & Musalia		New Kendah	
Katras Jherriah		Raneegunge	
		Samla Kendra	
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
B.B. Petrol'm.		I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4		33/4
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	
Burma Corp		Madon Theatres	5/8
C.P. Cement		Scindia Steam	
Howra Oil		Titagar Paper	
Hume Pipe		Thorney Croft	
I.I. Still	10/12	Imperial Bank	1485
		Conty.	369
		3½% Paper	
		45-55 Loan	108/6

Remarks:—Jute shares uneven with sellers preponderating. Jute shares weak on account of expecting large Jute crop this year and mills are over stocked. Government Securities remained easier 4 per cent New Loan (1960/70) 99.

BANK RATE.

BOMBAY, May 12.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 11.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 19-3|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-1|2
National Bank	£ 49
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1|2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 87-1|2
Conversion Loan	£ 76-7|8
Indian Loan 5 1|2 p.c.	£103-1|4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p.c.	£ 58
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 61
Indian Stock 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 71
Consols	£ 55-1|2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103 5|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 92-3|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 11.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.50
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14
T.T. Brussels on London	34.97
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	89.35
T.T. Berne on London	25.26
T.T. Paris on London	124.01
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

LONDON PRODUCE.

Londn, May 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—

May|June shipment offered £9|2|6.

Castorseed Bombay:—

May|June shipment offered £18|5|0.

Rapeseed, Toria ton:—

May|June shipment quoted £20|7|6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mty 11.

Smoked Sheca, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:

Buyers	1|7-3|4
Sellers	1|7-7|8

Palé Crepe, lb. Spot:—

Buyers	1|7-3|4
Sellers	1|7-7|8

LINSEED.

London, May 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—

May|June shipment sellers £18|10|0.

June|July shipment sellers £18|10|0.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—

June|July shipment Hull paid £16|8|9.

Linseed Bombay, ton:—

May|June shipment offered £19.2.6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt:—

May|Aug. delivery sellers 32|1-1|2.

Sept|Dec. delivery sellers 33|4-1|2.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 11.

Copper English best Selected	£ 60-3|8
Copper Braziers	£ 71
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 25-1|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 14-7|8
Tin English Ingots	£294-3|4

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 11.

Demand Bills	485.56

THE WEATHER

DUST-STORMS IN N. W. INDIA

SIMLA, May 12.

A temporary advance of the monsson is probably taking place in the south of the Bay of Bengal, and weather is squally in the Arabian Sea. The western disturbance remains feeble. There has been local rain in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar, South-East Madras and Kashmir.

Chief amounts are: Victoria Point one inch, Moulmein one and a half, Kyaukpyu and Tezpur three quarters, Dhubri one, Cox's Bazar three quarters, Chittagong half, Calcutta one and a half, Jalpaiguri, Cochin and Trichinopoly half and Salem two.

Forecast: Further decrease in North-East India and dust-storms in North-West India.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 12TH MAY, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th May, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is general in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the southwest of the province and the minimum lower in the northern and central parts. Multan reported yesterday a maximum temperature of 110 degrees.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. The air is drier than usual in the west of the province. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was lower than usual in the western districts. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 degrees at Allahabad and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and most parts of Rajputana. Temperature was almost normal except at Jacobabad, where the minimum alone was lower than usual. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 113 degrees at the aforesaid tation.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over south Gujarat and west Kathiawar and clear over the rest of the division. The air is more humid than usual in north Gujarat. Day temperature was below normal at Surat alone; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual. A maximum temperature of 108 degrees was recorded yesterday at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded over the northern and eastern parts of the area and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the west of the province and in defect generally in the east. Temperature did not differ much from the norma The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 112 degrees at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nomal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 90.2 deg. (1 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 80.0 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Hyderabad and the minimum lower at Ahmednagar. The thermometer rose yesterday ao 109 degrees at Hyderabad and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Several thunderstorms are reported to have occurred in the south of the Peninsula and a few dust or thunderstorms in Rajputana. Rain has fallen locally in Malabar and at a few stations in south-east Madras. The chief amounts are 0.12 in. at Mangalore, 0.62 in. at Cochin and 0.60 in. at Trichinopoly.

Forecast.—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., Assistant Resident, Aden, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in Aden.

Mr. Sabaji G. Sayant to officiate as Superintendent of Police Bombay City, with effect from the 5th inst. vice Mr. J. Carter proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. F. Ellis to officiate as Selection Grade Superintendent of Police with effect from 6th inst. until further orders, vice Mr. E. Priestly proceeded on leave.

Rao Saheb M. M. Joshi, City, Magistrate, Ahmedabad, is granted leave on average pay for six months.

Mr. G. H. Guggali, I.C.S., passed an examination in Sanskrit according to the High Proficiency standard.

Lieutenant C. G. Smith, 2nd Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Executive Officer, Deolali Cantonment, in addition to his ordinary duties.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., on termination of his appointment as Retrenchment officer, to be Officer on Special duty for framing rules under the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Delegation Rules, 1926, for a period of six months or pending further orders.

Mr. P. C. Padhi to be a probationer in the General List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, with effect from the 19th April 1927, and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, for training.

Mr. N. D. Abhyankar, Assistant Master, N. J. High School, Karachi, to officiate as Finance Superintendent in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

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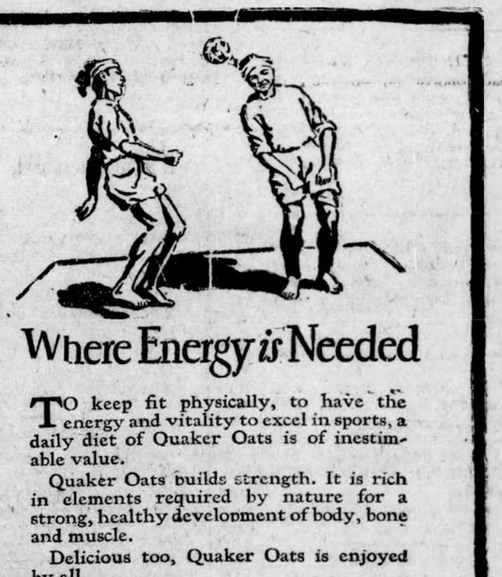

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BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 12.

The London Silver Market yesterday ruled quiet and closed unchanged. The local market opened quiet and registered a small improvement on little covering. The close was steady as under:—

Spot Silver	59	3	0
Vaishakh	59	2	0
Jaishta	59	2	0

GOLD.

Bombay, May 12.

The market is rather quiet on as Government tenders averaged 1.5-15 1/2 There is less enquiry and prices are quoted as under:—

Ready Bar	21	9	6
Vaishakh	21	9	6
Jaishta	21	8	6
National Bank	21	12	0
Sovereigns	13	11	6

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 128.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.26.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.97.
London—Rome Liras 89.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.51.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady dull.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 12.

3 months London discounts 3 11/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3 3/4 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11.

May	8.26—.05
June	8.28—.06
July	8.35—.06
August	8.37—.05
September	8.40—.04
October	8.44—.03
November	8.45—.03
December	8.48—.03
January	8.50—.03
February	8.51—.03
March	8.56—.02
April	8.56—.02
May	8.57—.02
Middling Spot	8.67—.09

SALES.

Liverpool, May 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	60

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 11.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	25-15/16
Forward	25-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 114.11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-23/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trad Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 p.c.

COFFEE.

New York, May 11.

Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—15-1/2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 12.

Receipts of various raw products into Bombay upto noon of the 11th inst.

Wheat	32,113	cwts.
Linseed	29,068	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,239	,,
Gingellyseeds	80	,,
Poppyseed	1,258	,,
Groundnuts	4,309	,,
Castorseed	20,583	,,
Rice	2,894	,,
Myrabolians	4,745	,,
Cottonseed	9,293	,,
Gram	7,870	,,
Joowar	646	,,
Barley	174	,,
Bajree	237	,,
Coal	890	tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle."-(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), May 10.

Wheat Har	4	10	0
Wheat Bhadan	4	13	0
Wheat Asuj	4	14	3
Gram Jeth	3	10	6
Gram Har	3	12	0
Gram Asuj	3	15	6
Barley Jeth	3	7	9
Barley Asuj	3	11	6
Rapeseeds Jeth	7	11	0
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8	4	0
Cottonseeds Jeth	3	14	6
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4	4	6

READY.

New Wheat	4	8	0	to	5	4	0
New Gram	3	10	0	to	3	15	0
New Garley					3	8	3
Rapeseeds	7	8	0	to	7	12	0
Cottonseeds					3	14	6

Market Arrival.—

Wheat	2,500 mds.
Gram	1,200 mds.
Barley	500 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 11.

May	15.30—.17
July	15.50—.18
October	15.77—.20
December	15.95—.20
January	16.02—.19
March	16.20—.20
Middling Spot	15.60—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 11.

July	15.48—.21
October	15.73—.17
Middling Spot	15.10—.25

NEW YORK.

New York, May 11.

NEW YORK 10.30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time):

May	15.37
July	15.56
October	15.84

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	15.32
July	15.56
October	15.83

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

July	15.57
October	15.79

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	28,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11.

Scinde Good	6.80—.05
Scinde Fully Good	7.00—.05
Scinde Fine	7.20—.05
Bengal Good	6.80—.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.00—.05
Bengal Fine	7.20—.05
Oomra Good	7.20—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.45—.05
Oomra Fine	7.70—.05
Broach Good	7.20—.05
Broach Fully Good	7.50—.05
Broach Fine	7.80—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 11.

May	15.03—.02
June	15.13—.02
July	15.20—.02
August	15.22—.02
September	15.30—.02
October	15.40—.02
November	15.42—.05
December	15.42—.05
January	15.39—.03
February	15.33—.03
March	15.39—.03
April	15.39—.03
May	15.39—.08
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.00

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N.Y.:—Improved Weather Induced Further Liquidation. Futures closed 17 to 20 Points Lower. Spot Prices reduced 15 Points to 15.60c.

LOCAL.—Long liquidation well absorbed by short covering. Undertone Good.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York: May highest 15.39 (at the opening) lowest 15.28 (12-14 p.m.)

Liverpool: 9-10 a.m. Light rains Alabama. Government Weather report slightly unfavourable too much rain in the Northern and Central Belt; rains needed in the South-West.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th inst. (10-20 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather more favourable. Planting progressing satisfactorily. Chopping beginning. Indicated acreage about 10 per cent. smaller than last year."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th instant as under:—

"Weather outlook more favourable. Favour scale down buying."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The American market have reacted further on better weather reports, and long liquidation. We continue to advise buying moderately at this level with a view to increasing holdings should the market react further.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th inst. (5-5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market declined in consequence of rumours of some failures in Lancashire mills. An over flow is reported at Arkansas. We hardly think reaction will go further."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 8 points lower. The Weekly Government Weather report was slightly unfavourable which was construed better than generally expected and helped to produce a reactionary tendency. Prices steadily receded 11 points under long liquidation, the fall being assisted by continued favourable weather report. When May option touch 15.28 the market steadied on reports that large buying orders were awaiting execution at lower prices and some improvement was registered on short covering. However the market suffered from an absence of outside support and closed easy at a decline of 17 to 20 points. Cotton on the Spot was 15 points cheaper at 15.60c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened 4 points higher but ruled easy and prices closed easy at a decline of 5 points for the present crop and 2 to 3 points lower for the new crop. Spots were reduced by 9 points to 8.67d. per lb.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 12.

Following a decline of 17 to 20 points in New York futures. The local market opened quiet with Broach July/Aug delivery at Rs. 314. At the opening some Commission houses were unloading their long account, but persistent short covering absorbed the offerings and in fact the prices improved to Rs. 316/8 on continued support. A little before the close of the Marwari Bazar Session the prices ruled quiet and closed as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	309	311/8	309	311
July/Aug	314	316/8	314	315/8
Apl/May (1928)	315/8	318/8	315/8	318/4
Oomra				
May	296	298/8	296	2988
July	300	302	300	302
Dec/Jan	299	301	299	301
Bengal				
May	281	283	281	283
Dec/Jan	269	271	269	271

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 12.

The Liverpool market sent continued improving cables which reflected in a moderate improvement in the prices of local cotton on steady scattered buying. The closing tone was good and it appears that with the improvement in the American prices, our market may become strong as the technical state is healthy after heavy liquidation by local operators and Commission houses. The close was as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	311/8	313	311/8	312/12
July/Aug	316	317/12	316	317/8
Apl/May (1928)	319	320/8	319	320/8
Oomra				
May	298/8	299/8	298/8	299/8
July	302	303	302	303
Dec/Jan	301	302/8	301	302/8
Bengal				
May	283/8	285	284/8	285
Dec/Jan	272	273	272	273

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 12.

Bengal	Dec/Jan			271
Bengal	May			282
Broach	Apl/May			311
Broach	New Apl/May 1928			319
Broach	July/Aug			316
Oomra	Dec/Jan			301
Oomra	May			298
Oomra	July			302
Southern	May/June			318
Bengal	296	280	282	274
S. P.	293	286	279	271
Rajputana	296	289	282	274
Broach	323	319	313	
P./A.	337	330	323	316
Viramgaum	330	327	322	
Dholleras	325	322	317	
Surat	366	363	358	
Navsari	381	378	373	
Oomra No 3	303	298	292	
C. P. No. 1	317	312	306	
C. P No. 2	310	305	299	
Khandesh	300	295	289	
Muthia	298	293	287	
Southern			324	320
Bijapur			319	315
Bagalkote			334	330
Compta		350	346	342
Tinnevelly		361	357	353
Karungannies		373	369	365
Combodia		378	374	370

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 12

			Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	290/95	
,,	Fine	,,	285/90	
,,	F.G.	,,	280/85	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	285/90	
,,	F.G.	,,	280	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	315/18	
Nagpur		,,	315/18	
Yeotmal		,,	307/10	
Arv.		,,	308/12	
Amraoti		,,	300/3	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	300/3	
Mulkapur	,,	,,	297	
Khandesh	,,	,,	296	
Muthia	Fine	,,	293	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	303/4	
Purna	Average	,,	300/2	
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	303	
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	303	
Burwah Sanavad			303	
Broach Fine M.G.	,,	325	+9 May	
WesternsGoodHG		305/7	May June+13/4	
Cambodia Fine F G				
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	..	335	
Compta F.G.M.G.		340	+34 May June+30	
Dhollera			May+13 June+8	
Kadi/Viramgam			May+13/4	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 12.

200	G. G. Kesba	Berar	308
100	Vardhman Bros.	Amraoti	307
100	N. Rajaram & Co.	Khandw	303
100	Vardhman Bros.	Neemuch	298 1/2
100	Do.	Limbdi	293
200	Japan T. & Co.	Nanded	300
200	Do.	Amraoti	310
200	Ralli Bros	Muthia	297
200	Do.	Khandesh	302 1/2
200	P. R. Vakharia	Sangli	328
100	Do.	Badarpur	318
200	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Bhopal	304
200	Ozoburin & Co.	Nagar	301
200	Toyomankwa	Harsud	304

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 12

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year	Since 1st. September Last Year
Khandesh	219	3,07,917	2,88,221
Central India	864	2,75,503	3,53,158
Barsi and Nagar	418	1,87,751	2,05,151
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52	66,327	72,424
Berar	759	5,49,618	4,62,432
Central Provinces	157	2,25,032	2,38,195
Total Oomras	2,469	16,12,148	16,19,581
Dholera	894	1,35,735	2,24,977
N.W. Provinces	197	54,863	1,27,677
Rajputana	286	47,052	97,015
Sind-Punjab	84,	1,12,999	280788
Broach	5147	1,94017	309384
Coompta & Dharwar	1591	75,842	78689
Westerns-Northerns	855	34,864	53,879
Cocoanada		403	1,707
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		12,349	17,474
Persian		3,797	3,779
American	21,179	1,91,890	3,387
Egyptian and African	247	53,560	51,835
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	32949	25,29570	2873199

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 5th May.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,048	2,56,064	4,37,192
Japan & China	3100	11,78,570	14,32,638
Coast Ports		15,819	20,778
Up-country by Rail		89,403	64,963
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,885	43,212
Total	5148	15,74,741	19,98,783

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, May 12.

The Linseed and Wheat markets ruled quiet and prices ruled easy on local operators securing profits. The closing prices were reported as under:—

Linseed May	11	1	9
Linseed Sept.	11	9	9
Wheat May	7	12	6
Wheat Sept.	7	15	3

STOCK EXCHANGE

QUIET OPENING—STEADY CLOSE

Bombay, May 12.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened rather quiet and ruled easy under long liquidation for mill shares. Towards the close increased support resulted into steady recovery and closing tone was steady.

The Tariff Board report is expected shortly to be out which is likely to disturb the presene stedniess in the prices of mill shares, otherwise the general sentiment remains moderately bullish and it appears that if nothing adverse happens prices are likely to improve. Tata Iron shares ruled firm on expectations of better dividends. In the miscellaneous section there was some profit taking but on the whole the undertone is fairly good and we believe purcases in easier moments will prove profitable.

The following are to-days closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	22	78	4
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	10
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	81	8
Imperial	500	40	1472	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	370	
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	XD 26	
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	193	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	151	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	675	
Punjab Cement Q.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	49	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	86	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	685	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Cd	250	..	210	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	855	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	143	2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1086	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	585	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..		
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton	128	17/8	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	2	220	
New Berar	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	300	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	696	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	211	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	15
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	135	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	96	
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	223	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.	..	..	67	4
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter	..		5	8
New India	25	..	23	12
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 12.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-56 Rs. 94/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1830/70 Rs. 89/9.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/2.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1955 Rs. 112|10.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8

Forward rates. Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/9 1945/55 Rs. 108/2.

Tone of Market.—Weak.

Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	375	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	943	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	320	
Broach Fine Counts	50		75	
Century	100	10y	443	12
Central India O.	100	16	538	7
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	160	
Crescent	100	4	225	
Curimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..	1-3	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	311	4
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	152	8
Elphinstone O.	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	253	12
Finlay	1,000	..	160	
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc	100	..	243	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	381	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	120	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	1177	8	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	24	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	152	8
Madras United	250	15	500	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	30	1860	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	345	
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	618	12
Poenix	100	10	442	8
Premier	100	..	13	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8550	
Simplex	100	..	200	
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500		535	
Swan	00	..	120	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	110	
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng,	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad					430	
Bombay Cotton					375	
Bombay Dyeing	942	8	945	941 4	943	12
Century	446	4	447 8	443 12	443	12
Central India					537	8
Colaba Land					156	4
Crescent					277	8
Edward Sassoon					152	8
Fazulbhoy	956	4	958 12	952 8	953	12
Finlays					160	
Globe					45	
Gokak					142	8
Indian Bleaching					243	12
Indore Malwa					381	8
Kohinoor					1177	8
Madhowjee					141	8
Mathuradas					80	
Meyer Sassoon					100	
Mysore					132	8
New Great					350	
Pearl	617	8	622 8	617 8	618	12
Pabany					311	4
Phoenix					442	8
Simplex					200	
Swadeshi					535	
Swan Mills					170	
Tata Mills					110	
Govt. paper 3 /2 per cent.					78	9
Govt. Paper 5 per cent					108	2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENNS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Razmak," with English Mails of April 28, due ab 6 a.m.

SATURDAY MAY 14.

S.S. "Razmak with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Malwa" at Aden.

SUNDAY May 15.

All-India Congrress Committee meets at Congress House.

GHATKOPAR YOUNG MEN'S ASSN

The second anniversary celebration of Ghatkopar Young Men's Association will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Grand Hall of Derashar. Mr. B. F. Bharucha will preside over the meeting.

B. I. S. MANDAL, POONA,

The 15th annual Historical Confeernce of the above Association comes off on the 29, 30 and 31st inst. when essays on various historical subjects will be read by scholars in the morning and evening.

NARAHARI SHASHTRI'S PRAVACHAN.

Shashtri Shree Narahari Vishnu Godshe of Bombay Bhagvatgita Pathshala fame will, give Geeta Paravachan to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Sheth Gokuldas Nensey's Bunglaw near Matunga G. I. P. Railway station.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Vir Wamanrao Joshi will deliver a public lecture on "Youth of India Arise" at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post office at 10 a.m. on Saturday the 14-5-27.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" arrived London on Thursday the 12th instand.

The clan s.s. Murray arrived in Suez evening of 10th instant.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

Two men Aliadin Allibux and Jama Nawab, Punjabis from Meerut, were convicted by Mr. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate for house-breaking by day. On the pretext of seeing the complainant, a fresh arrival from Meerut, who took lodgings with his brother at Bellasis Road, the too accused called at his place on a certain day and finding that he was out, made certain about the room of the complainant from the servant boy. They returned next day, on the 4th inst. and giving the boy a tip, persuaded him to allow them to open the room with a bunch of keys which they had brought with them. They then began to ransack the room in the presence of the neighbours, when a witness, Hoosein, feeling suspicious, got into a bathroom close by and by peeping through a slit in the bath room door, was convinced that the accused were on a job of burglary He gave an alarm and a crowd surrounded the room and handed over the accused to the police.

Sentence was deferred to enable the the Punjab police.

The Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, on Wednesday evening, passd resolution ordering removal of the long-standing alleged encroachment of the municipal land by Muslims and the demolition of an open musjid called Kharoth built on the encroachment.—Free Press.

WHAT ACTRESSES KNOW

The Use and Abuse of Toilet Creams.

Why do actresses always remove their "make-up" with cold cream, and never soap and water? Simply because they know that only grease will remove grease, and as theatrical make-up is compounded of grease, it is useless to attack it with water! The ordinary woman who daily uses some sort of toilet cream before powdering rarely understands the deleterious effect of this habit, unless the skin is thoroughly cleansed of such accumulations before going to sleep at night. The pores of the skin become clogged and the dried-up outer scarf-skin which should come away periodically as it wears itself out, is buried deeper and deeper by the daily smothering of powder.

So most actresses use mercolized wax on retiring at night, for this has an *absorptive* action which not only empties the pores of all foreign matter, but *entirely remove* the decayed outer tissue which clings to the new skin in tiny scaly particles, preventing it from revealing itself in all its freshness and charm. Just a little gentle massage with mercolized wax for ten nights or so works wonders. First wash the face with warm water and while the skin is still damp, rub in the mercolized wax with the tips of the fingers all over the face and neck. Leave on until the morning, when, after bathing a refreshing smoothness is apparent which increases daily until the old skin is completely absorbed, and the fresh new complexion underneath is revealed in all its beauty.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

PRESENT METHOD NOT DESIRABLE.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S RESOLUTION THROWN OUT

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla presiding.

NOMINATION OF CORPORATORS.

Mr. B. T. Desai moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that there should be no nomination of any member to the Corporation by Government and the present provision for nominations should be abolished.

"That the Corporation requests the President to take the necessary steps in the matter and to get the Municipal Act amended accordingly."

The matter after some discussion was referred to the Law and Procedure Committee.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar then moved:—

"That in the opinion of the Corporation the practice of appointing to the Presidential Chair the members of the different communities by turns is not desirable and should be abandoned and that all future elections to the office of the President should be made on merit and competency irrespective of communal considerations.

That this Resolution be given effect to from the year 1928-29."

VIRUS OF CONGRESS COMMUNALISM.

Mr. Chandavarkar appealed the House to consider the question from national viewpoint. Ever since the Indian National Congress had conceded the communal principle, he said, it had pervaded their public bodies. The Corporation by passing the resolution would, therefore, set a good example to the whole country and demonstrate to the nation that it was by non-communalism that they would achieve their object of political freedom.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the proposition.

THE EVILS OF CANVASSING.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi supporting the resolution, said so far as he could make out the principle of communalism in regard to the appointment of President was introduced in the Corporation with a view to prevent unseemly canvassing and wrangling among members. But the object with which that convention was introduced was now being frustrated because every election was contested by three or more candidates. Besides the term of the Corporation being only for three years, it could not do justice to the four communities.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law and Procedure Committee for report. Mr. Mohanlal agreed that the present system was not perfect, but said they should realise the danger of the majority party in the Corporation monopolising the right of electing a President of its own choice.

Sir V. A. Dabholker seconded the amendment and said the present system conduced to harmony among the representatives of different communities and should be continued. He pointed out that despite present arrangement, members of communities other than the one whose turn it was to have a President had put forward their candidates at such election. He, therefore, submitted that the convention had not always been adhered to.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram opposed both the proposition and the amendment and said as long as communalism prevailed in the country, they should adhere to the convention.

Mrs. Avantikabhai Gokhalay further supported the proposition as she thought the election of the President should be made on merits.

Mr. B. T. Desai thought the present system wholesome as it promoted good will among different communities. He warned the House that the proposition, if carried, would increase evil rather than remedy it.

The question being put to the vote both the proposition and the amendment were lost.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD.

The Corporation then met as Improvement Trust Board.

RETRENCHMENT IN PORT FIRST.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That the Board are strongly of opinion that early steps should be taken to terminate the agreements of Trust Officers and employees whose agreements expire during the current year by giving due notice to such officers and employees as provided for in their respective agreements with a view to effect economy."

The resolution was thrown off.

Dr. Viegas then moved:—

"That owing to the operations of the Trust having been greatly restricted as regards the Engineering Works the Improvements Committee be requested to report whether the cost of the Engineering Department for the year 1927-28 amounting to Rs. 3,65,000 is not excessive compared with the Works they are to carry out and which are estimated to cost Rs. 15,70,144 including the cost of Rs. 2,79,000 for the Police Accommodation Scheme 67, the plans, construction and supervision of which are all to be done by the Government Public Works Department and as the cost of the Engineering Department works out at 28 p.c. of the cost of the Works (Rs. 15,70,144—2,79,000 equal to Rs. 12,91,144); and if so to submit at a very early date definite proposals for reducing the staff."

The resolution was carried.

Another resolution of Dr. Viegas asking for a report from the Improvements Committee in regard to carrying out of certain schemes in Bombay north was also negatived.

The Corporation then adjourned till the 13th June.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

WEAKNESS OF HOLDERS

EFFECT OF TIGHTNESS OF MONEY

BOMBAY May 12,

The Government securities market has been very weak owing to selling pressure of Banks. The 3 1|2 per cent. Government paper declined from 79|5 to 78|9, closing at 78|9 for 16th May delivery with sellers prepondering. The local market is flooded with stocks and although call money is quoted at 6 per cent., nothing is available against Gilt edged securities under Bank Rate.

There was a large budla business done in securities at a difference of annas three per cent. in favour of sellers. This reflects the weakness of holders. There is practically little demand from investors, who prefer purchasing sterling 3 1|2 rather than paper on account of favourable rates. We would, therefore, recommend investors of rupee securities to convert their holdings into Government of India rupee securities, as the local money market looks like remaining continuously tight owing to deflation of currency.

Closing Rates:—

3 1|2 per cent. Paper 78|9.
5 per cent. 1945|55 108|2.
4 per cent. 1960-70 89|8.
Tone:—Weak.

INDIAN CHURCH BILL

TWO-FOLD LEGISLATION

LONDON, May 12.

The Passage of India Church Bill involves two fold legislation firstly draft Indian "measure" of thirtytwo clause so-called an "enabling act" which was introduced in National Assembly of Church of England by order of House of Bishops on March 2nd and secondly an Indian Church Bill complementary to above mentioned "measure" both of which must be passed separately. Texts have been published, tonight. Church Bill comprises twelve clauses prefixed with a memorandum explaining scope of legislation and inter alia necessity of repearing certain provisions of Government of India Act part ten, relating to present legal union. Bill lays down date of severance namely day not less two years or over three years after "measure" comes into operation. From the same date all Crown Letters Patent, whereby a bishop and an archdeacon have been appointed in India will to a certain extent cease to have effect and no future appointments and nominations will be made by Crown of Bishops in Indian church. Bill makes provision regarding church property and particularly provides for incorporation of Indian church trustees and vesting in them of specified property while protecting rights of beneficiaries of trusts.

VICEROY'S POWER.

Save as expressly provided the bill makes it clear that none of its provisions shall affect continuance of existing practice with regard to maintenance of establishment of certain chaplains and churches by Secretary of State but since it is necessary that both should continue available for the purpose for which they are intended it empowers the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of Secretary of State to make rules with the concurrence of the Metropolitan in Calcutta to regulate and provide for various matters in which the Government is concerned, for example continuance in maintained churches of Anglican services. Recourse to arbitration is provided for in certain circumstances while if Indian Church at any time ceases to be in communion with Church of England Governor-General shall be at liberty to resume complete control of maintained churches.—Reuter Special Service.

TO END COMMUNAL RIOTS.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 12.

The "Alwahid" of Karachi wires that Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A. has sent a telegram to H. E. the Viceroy drawing the attention of the Government of India to the Hindu-Muslim riots and urging them to consider carefully the proposals of the "Times of India" for putting an end to these riots and to appoint a Committee of Inquiry to ascertain the causes of the present deplorable condition and take legislative action.—Free Press.

ALL OVER A WOMAN

PATHAN STABS IN BROAD DAY-LIGHT

INJURED MAN IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

The quiet locality at Bellasis Road, near the Mastan Talao, was thrown into a state of great excitement at midday on Thursday afternoon, when a Mahomedan, Mahomed Rukmeedin, it is alleged, whipped out an Afghan knife and used it freely over the person of one Rahim Khan on the street. A huge crowd collected and the unfortunate victim would probably have been done to death, but for the timely interference of a Pathan gentleman, Mr. Khan, who caught the accused Rukmeedeen by the neck and compelled him to give up his quarry. Other Pathans who reside in the locality, helped Mr. Khan to keep the accused quiet till the arrival of Deputy Inspector Sampson of the Nagpada Police Station who handcuffed the accused and with the help of Sergeant Burton, removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital where he was found to have received four wounds, one on the back being of a serious nature.

The injured man was unconscious and his condition is precarious. From inquiries made by a *Chronicle* representative, it appears that the accused was incensed at the desertion of his mistress one Billobai, who left him and went to stay with the injured man. Meeting him in the open street, the accused lost his temper and, it is alleged, struck at him with a knife.

RAID ON A SATTA DEN

KEEPER AND GAMBLERS CHARGED

Armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Inspector Shaikh Musein of the Nagpada Police Station paid a surprise visit on Wednesday night at 9 p.m. in the room of one Shankerlal at Falkland Road opposite Baliwalla Theatre. The raid disclosed a number of betting slips and money in the shape of coins and notes in the drawers of the tables and on the persons of the occupants who were three in number.

Shunkerlal and the three others were taken in charge and placed before Mr. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on charges of keeping a gaming house, gaming therein and assisting in the offence of gaming. The case stands adjourned.

CHINAMAN SENT TO JAIL

EXCISE INSPECTOR'S RUSE.

Mr. P. L. Thacker, Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court disposed of the case in which Ali Fong a Chinaman was charged with possessing and selling cocaine without a license.

It appeared that Excise Inspector Athayde, on receipt of information, sent a bogus customer to the room of the accused in Kamatipura with marked coins to buy cocaine. The customer succeeded in buying a certain quantity of coacine. On a signal given by him the room was raided by excise officers and searched. Coacine was found concealed in a match box and cigarette case.

The accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge, and was convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five weeks.

RACHEL MILL STRIKE.

MEN INCLINED TO RESUME WORK.

Out of the one thousand weavers of the Rachel Mill who struck work on Wednesday about 325 resumed work on Thursday noon. The Superintendent of the mill to whom the strikers approached to redress the grievance promised them to inquire into the complaint. This had salutary effect. It is hoped more men would resume work to-day.

NEW MARATHI WEEKLY FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Secretary of the Workers and Peasants' Party, Bombay, appeared before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday and filed a declaration as Publisher and associate Editor of a new Marathi weekly newspaper, named "Kranti."

A MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT

Yesu Rama a Hindu (30) was crossing Sandhurst Road on Wednesday evening when he was knocked down by Motor Car No. Y—488. Yesu was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of the skull. An inquest was held by the coroner on Thursday when evidence was led to show that the motor car was running on the left side at a moderate speed and the deceased dashed against the car accidentally. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COUNTY CRICKET

NEW ZEALANDERS VS. M. C. C.

LONDON, May 11.

New Zealanders began their fixture against M. C. C. at Lords to-day. The home team was all out for 392 Titchmarsh contributing 171. Vistors had made fiftyone without loss of wicket at the close of play.

The following are the scores in the county cricket matches which began to-day:—

Surrey versus Gloucester at Oval. Surrey 557, for seven (Sandham 50 Shephered 277, not out, Ducat 142.

Lancashire versus Somerset at Manchester. Somerset 92, (Sibbles 8, for 24). Lancashire 186, for three (Hallows 101, not out).

Hampshire versus Leicester at Southampton. Leicester 262, (Armstrong 50, Astill 77, Kennedy 5, for 49, Hampshire 48, for no wicket.)

Kent versus Derbyshire at Chatham. Derby 283, (Townsend 847 Kent 87, for three.

Worcester versus Notts at Worcester. Notts 306, (Walker 59, Payton 50, Root five for 86, Worcester 27, for one.

Glamrgan versus Yorkshire at Cardiff. Yorkshire 236, (Holmes 107 Macaulay 57, Mercs 42 for 68, E. Davis 4 for 54.)

Cambridge University versus Sussex at Cambrridge. Cambridge 334, for five (Dawson 118, Killick 80).

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 11.

Barcellona. In Davis Cup India beat Spain by three matches to two. Prasada beat Juanico 11/9 6/4, 6/3 Flaquer beat Fyzes 7/5, 6/6, 6/2.—Reuter.

UNKNOWN MUSLIM DEAD

The dead body of an unkown Mohamedan was found lying near Sandhurst Bridge in a pool of blood by the railway police on Wednesday. A towel was found close to the corpse. The body was removed to the morgue when an inquest was held by the coroner. The police tried to find the friends and relatives of the deceased but without success. It is not known how the deceased fell down on the railway lines whether by accident or intentional jumping in order to avoid detection as there was no railway ticket on his person. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

In the share market jutes section in response to a better gunny market ruled firm at an all round advance over yesterday and there was a fair amount of buying on bull account. In coals a moderate turnover resulted at steady rates. Teas were steady. Industrials show no new feature. Cottons were slightly improved. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Cottons:—Dunbar ord 238.

Jutes:—Albion ord 530, Alliance ord 630, Auckland ord 334, Barnagore 249, Birla ord 14|8 Budge Budge ord 585, Cheviot 17|7 Kamarhatty ord 708, Lansdowns ord 308, Naihati ord 616, National 34|2, Orient 289, Presidency 10|10, Reliance ord 82, Standard ord 525 Union ord 742, Waverley 8|12.—A. P.

SHARE BAZAR AND ITS PRESIDENT

The following are extracts from a letter has been addressed to the President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association by its Secretary:—

Dear Sir,

Referring to your resignation dated the 26th April I have the honour now to inform you that the Board have after full and careful consideration resolved that they regret that they cannot see their way to accept it.

Having regard to the fact of a unanimous resolution having been passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 22nd March 1927 expressing their full confidence in your conduct and action as President, the Board earnestly trust that you will now consider the matter as closed and kindly withdraw your resignation in the better interest and welfare of the Association which you have uniformally at heart.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	May 12.
Previous Closing Rate	15.50
To-day's Opening Rate	15.52
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	15.63
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL.

	May 12.
Previous Closing Rate	8.35
To-day's Opening Rate	8.26
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	8.43
Difference	+.05

Broach, July expected to open at Rs 319 8 0

CHARIVARIA.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad held that when Mrs. Marriner called Pundit Govind Malaviya a "silly ass" she did not insult him. He acquitted the Englishwoman of the complaint preferred by Pundit Govindji against her because according to him the expression "silly ass" was so commonly used in the English language that it had become meaningless.

• • • • • •

The members of the Allahabad Bar should greet the Joint Magistrate now every time they meet him early in the day with "Good morning—silly ass". It is such a "meaningless" phrase—and "so commonly used too—we are sure he will not mind it."

• • • • • •

"It is a sign of the times", writes an occasional correspondent, "that Princes have begun to contribute to *national* papers; vide the article of a *brother prince* on affairs of Nabha in *Nabha News* of Sunday last."

• • • • • •

"This cheerful article has made the paper more cheerful, so much so that on Sunday no body reads anything else."

• • • • • •

"On dit", continues the correspondent, "that to recuperate, due to this great exertion, the *brother* has gone to the Hills—it is said to Nainital."

• • • • • •

"We hope," he concludes, "the Prince will return rich—in health and body—to meet his engagements."

• • • • • •

England, we are all aware, has a noble mission in China. It is to help the poor Chinese to win their way to "ordered and stable" Government. But the Christian missionaries do not find it so easy to carry on their own particular mission. And they have decided to quit work in the interior parts of China. That is where England's noble mission of slaving for other people's welfare scores over Christ's work. The latter cannot use Wahnseins and Jallianwalas as its weapons.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 12.

At five yesterday morning a young London woman called at house near Sitting Bourne, and alleged that a "titled gentleman" conveyed her in a car ostensibly to dinner and dance, at Maidstone, but stopped at a lonely wood in which after struggle he stripped her and tied her to a tree and coated her with black boot polish and drove off. She freed herself and staggered to a house where she was given food and bath and returned to London.—Reuter Special

LONDON, May 12.

Sir Gerard Maxwell, Willshire Baronet who is an actor, was charged at Maidstone, to-day, with indecently assaulting Jean Olds aged 22 an assistant at a London Hair dresser's firm. Sir G. Maxwell strennously denied the charge and was remanded on bail:—Reuter Special.

LONDON, May 12.

The deaths are announced of Lord Walter Kerr and Sir Sidney Colvin.—Reuter Special

Dallas. (Texas).—At least eight persons have been killed and 30 injured and a two story brick building southeast of Dalls has been badly damaged as the result of an explosion due to the escape of faulty gasmeter.—Reuter. Special.

LONDON, May 12.

Maritzburg.—The Natal Provincial Council has passed the resolution by 17 votes to 3 on the Indian Agreement.

Firstly the Council views with apprehension the conditions in the agreement on the Indian question. Secondly the Agreement does not solve the problem or give protection to the European against Assatic ever the fact that the Natal Council was not consulted beforehand concerning the relaxtion of licenses and provision of educational facilities since both the questions involve the provincial policy and the latter involves financial obligations.

In the circumstance the Council urges that any contemplated action on these two questions should be deferred until the Council presents its views. The Chirman has been requested to transmit the resolution to the Prime Minister and the Natal Senators and legislators.—Reuter.

LAHORE, May 12.

The following statement has been issued this evening over the signature of seventeen prominent Hindu, Muslim and Sikh leaders including Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas, Raja Narendranath, Lala Hansraj and Bhai Gurdit Singh:—

"In the opinion of the undersigned a section of the press, and more particularly of the vernacular press, has been for sometime past and is still one of the main causes of the unhappy communal tension which is evident all around us. The Government, should, in our opinion, take action under the law in order to inspire a sense of responsibility into the minds of those journalists who have failed to realise their responsibility in the discharge of their functions. We desire also to lay stress on the urgent need for studied moderation on the part of platform speakers. The absence of such moderation has, in our view, been also largely responsible for the existing deplorable situation."—A. P.

RANGOON, May 12.

It is now definitely known that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose has left for Calcutta. A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.,) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co.

of 119, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay

beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.

The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of :

(1) Engineering Stores.
(2) Machinery.
(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1927.

AT SNAIL'S PACE.

Time and again have assurances been given by Government to the representatives of the people in the Legislatures, Central as well as Provincial, that the process of Indianisation will be accelerated, that Government are keen on such acceleration and that they do recognise that the demand for the substitution of an Indian personnel in the public services is perfectly just and legitimate. But the people of India realise by this time that these assurances are merely soft words spoken to attract the sympathy of those misguided countrymen of ours who still retain faith in the good intentions of an alien officialdom. In practice little is being done which will bring effective Indianisation within measurable distance. In regard to Indianisation in the army even the lip sympathy is lacking and Mr. Jinnah had to admit in his recent speech at Lucknow that it would take centuries before the army would be officered by Indians while in the higher Civil Services of the country, the process of Indianisation was proceeding at a snail's pace.

In the special article on "Indianisation" which we publish elsewhere on this page, our contributor, who is in the position to know precisely how far the official efforts to live up to promises given in the Assembly have actually materialised themselves, doubts whether any "appreciable step forward" has been taken towards the advancement of the country "in the direction of making it ultimately able to take its place among the self-governing nations of the world." It is but too true that no real self-government is possible for India unless her public services are entirely manned and controlled by the children of the soil. At present, even in services where political policy hardly enters into the question—technical services like Rail ways and Public Works—the very rare presence of Indians in the higher ranks is proof positive of the fact that there is no genuine intention to give them a chance, although by this time Indians of the requisite technical qualifications are available. They are becoming more available, in fact, year after year, largely as the result of the enterprise of young men who leave this country for technical studies abroad, and return home only to find that they are cold-shouldered by the aliens who are in charge of the Government Engineering and Railway Departments, aliens who prefer to give raw youths of their own race a chance of obtaining technical experience in India at the expense of the Indian tax-payer and this side-tracking of Indian claims is bound to continue unless public opinion in this country, through the Press and through its representatives in the Legislatures, makes itself heard and compels the Government to put a stop to it. The official trick is never to give a chance to Indians and then to turn round and say that Indians of sufficient experience are not available.

There is one point, however, in regard to which we are unable to agree with our contributor. He says it is only human on the part of the Indian officer that "he does not want to get a lower remuneration than his European colleague". If every Indian officer, who holds a post hitherto occupied by a foreigner, insists on being paid at the same exorbitant rate there will be no escape for this country from the inordinately high cost of public services. The Indian officer must remember that the scale of salaries fixed by an alien Government for their own kith and kin is absolutely beyond the paying capacity of the Indian tax-payer that in no other part of the world are the salaries fixed so high as in the case of the cadres officered by Englishmen in India and that although it is the Indian's right and privilege to fill in those cadres, he cannot be permitted for a moment to adopt the anti-national attitude of insisting on becoming a burden to the Indian tax-payer just as the English officer is. Were it not that this country is administered just as the French administered the Ruhr, when the salaries and allowances for their agents in that occupied territory were fixed on a lavish scale, our public services would cost us today far less without losing in efficiency. We are in entire agreement with our contributor with regard to what he says of the necessity of securing for Indians training and experience when new electric and other constructional schemes are begun in this country. The Railways, for example, must be compelled to see that "a reasonable percentage of Indians are trained during the manufacture and erection" of such works. What is urgently needed is that public opinion in India must agitate continuously and assert itself in this matter of Indianisation instead of only indulging in spasmodic protests.

THE ATTACK ON TRADE UNIONISM.

The notorious Trade Disputes and Trade Union Bill has just passed its second reading in the House of Commons and is now in the Committee stage. Its main provisions have been discussed and are now fairly familiar to the public. Two new amendments have been put in from the Government side. One, in defining an illegal sympathetic strike, makes "the infliction of hardship upon," instead of "the intimidation of" a substantial portion of the community, the criterion. This makes the definition even more stringent. The other amendment makes lock-outs, on the same terms as strikes, illegal. This is obviously a quite valueless concession to the formal Labour objection that the Bill was one-sided. The main purpose of the Bill, as it stands, is to make Trade Union action of the "sympathetic" type illegal and punishable with heavy penalties. This kind of Trade Union action is now becoming necessary and usual. The growing power of Capital, and the concentration of the Capitalist executive power in the hands of the Government, make it necessary for the working class to concentrate its power, and also render it inevitable that any large conflict which arises should be a conflict with the Government. Further, "ordinary" Trade Union action is rendered very difficult by the clause on picketting. This clause has been much attacked on account of its vagueness. The vagueness is probably intentional. The Government can only rely upon the class consciousness of their judges, who will deal strictly with anything "dangerous" without being unnecessarily provocative about harmless orthodox strikes. The Government are empowered to take action against any Union which contravenes the provisions of the Bill. Less important clauses alter the nature of the political levy, separate the organised Civil Servants from the Labour movement, and impose restriction upon the employees of Local Bodies.

A detailed treatment of the clauses is unnecessary. The questions of interest now are: In what form will the Bill be passed? And what will be the results if it is passed? We are of opinion that the important clauses (those on sympathetic strike, picketting and the powers of the Attorney General to take action against Unions on Government's initiative) will be passed essentially unchanged. We still think that some of the other clauses may be altered or withdrawn, and that for two main reasons. The provisions relating to the political levy and Civil Servants are not very important to the Government. They strike at the financial and hence the electoral power of the Labour Party. But the Labour Party as such is not much feared by the bourgeoisie. It has been very successfully trained, especially during its period of office, not to attack its opponents in any "ungentlemanly" way. And in any case the Conservatives have other means of obtaining majorities, if necessary. They wanted a majority in 1924, and accordingly the Zinovieff letter was "discovered" in the nick of time by the "Daily Mail". On the other hand, if these clauses are not important to the Government, the co-operation of the leaders of the Labour Party is. Messrs. Henderson, MacDonald, Thomas and others have for years been the most valuable allies of the British Capitalist class. In its attacks upon China, the Soviet Republic, Indian Nationalism, Egypt and even France, the "leaders" of the Labour Party have most nobly backed up capitalist propaganda and prevented the expression of the true working-class policy. They introduced the Dawes ("Slaves") Plan, allowed the Bengal Ordinance, broke the General Strike, and left the miners to be defeated alone. But the weakening of the Labour Party finance would seriously annoy these leaders, and drive them towards Non-co-operation. Hence it seems likely that these provisions will not be pressed.

There is, however, no doubt that the Government mean business. The important clauses will be carried in spite of any opposition or obstruction, and put into effect. What will be the result? There will obviously be a strong move of protest and revolt by the more conscious sections of the Trade Union movement. But the Government are apparently confident that this will not be very serious. The Trade Union movement, especially the most militant section, the miners, is still in a state of exhaustion after last year's terrific fight. And the grip of the old leadership is still strong. The suggested general strike against the Bill, which if it is to be successful, must become a revolutionary movement, will be most strenuously resisted by all the forces of the Parliamentarians. Those who have shown so conclusively in the past that they love the *Constitution* better than the working-class, can be trusted to do that even in the face of possible financial provocation. They will play according to the rules of the Parliamentary game, even when those rules are laid down by their opponents and altered to their disadvantage whenever necessary. We may take it, that, in the view of the Government at any rate, the inevitable protest will be kept under control and directed into safe constitutional channels. After a suitable pause, then, the Government will be able to pursue their policy peacefully. What is that policy? It has two main aspects, closely connected one with the other. The fundamental fact of the situation is that British Capitalism is weakening fast, and the Government as the Executive Committee of British Capitalism have to take the most desperate measure to deal with the situation. On the Home front, it must re-establish its competitive ability by all-round reduction of wages. The method of persuasion, ("industrial peace"), was not quick enough. The first attempt at violent methods brought such a response that more thorough preparations are necessary before the next step is taken. These preparations, in the form of the Trade Union Bill are being made so that when, the railwaymen, if, for example, are attacked, any sympathetic move can be met, not merely by the O.M.S. or the Fascists, but by the far more powerful weapon of the police and the soldiers. And what is equally important, any instigation "to such action by Left-wing organs or individuals can be dealt with, not by sporadic arrests of doubtful legality, but by wholesale repression backed up by all the majesty of the law. Similarly on the international front, when further steps are taken to maintain British investments in the East, and to drown the Chinese revolution in blood, or to carry through the long-prepared attack on the Soviet Republics, the protest already very vocal, of British Labour, can be dealt with far more effectively than before. The only way in which Labour can act against Imperialism in this sphere is by the strike, which is now being declared illegal, as not being "in furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade." If such a strike occurs, the Government have legal sanction for anything they care to do in the matter. And, what is more important, the hand of "moderation" in the Labour movement will be enormously strengthened by the presence of this law on the statute book. The Bill is clearly an extremely serious matter, and may be expected to be the prelude to the most violent outburst of aggression both at home and abroad. It may be the death-struggle of British Imperialism, but it may also be the beginning of a new lease of life. If it is to be destroyed it must be attacked at all possible points, and of these India is without doubt the most vulnerable.

INDIANISATION

HOW TO HASTEN IT

(BY ONE OF THEM).

Now that another session of the legislatures is over one wonders whether any appreciable step forward has been made towards the advancement of the country as a whole in the direction of being ultimately able to take its place among the self-governing nations of the world.

In spite of this age being more than ever a mechanical one, even in the land of the almighty dollar men rather than methods or machines are considered as the essential pivot about which the success of any scheme, whether it be Government or commercial, turns.

THE SNAIL'S PACE.

Admiting the truth of these premises the records of the last session point to the usual crop of questions about Indianisation in general with the stereotyped replies about percentage increase in the number of Indians employed in the higher grades, which, if analysed, probably means 60 per cent Indians by 1956, with presumably an efficiency bar at that date, in accordance with the usual practice adopted by Government departments, when they want to block further advance of any individual, though in fairness to the powers-that-be it must be admitted that this is used equally against Indian and Englishmen, once the poor unfortunate has managed to incur the displeasure of the gods.

The stereotyped reply was in some respects the result of the usual plea that Indianisation should be introduced on account of the consequent economy. One wonders if this principle of a lower remuneration (neglecting overseas allowance) for the same work is due solely to our politicians, or is the considered view of those Indians already employed in the superior services of Government and public bodies, or of the increasing number of parents who equip their children for the newer walks of life, like railway administration, engineering, banking etc:

PLEA FOR EQUAL SALARIES.

The Indian officer, in common with all public servants, is by no means vocal, but it is only human to expect that he does not want to get a lower remuneration than his European colleague. To keep himself efficient the Indian must have professional expenses like those incurred in being a member of professional or technical societies (probably at least two, one in India and one of world wide reputation such as in England or America), in subscribing to technical journals, in maintaining a small but up-to-date library and, in addition, in spending a certain amount of his leave visiting work of a nature similar to his own outside his district instead of doing this only when sent on deputation at the country's expense. Add to the above the natural desire to leave his dependents and family better off than he himself was at the beginning of his career with consequent increased cost of educating his children. An impartial comparison of all legitimate expenses will prove that the Indian officer does not have any larger margin between his salary and his outgoings than his English colleague.

It is, however, difficult to understand the argument for a lower salary when in other walks of life e.g. the medical and legal profession, where Indians have firmly established themselves for some time, no patient or client would dream of giving a lower fee for the same service if rendered by an Indian of recognised standing or attainments.

The question will then naturally be raised by the powers-that-be why if there is to be no economy, should the established order be changed for something new with its attendant risks? The answer is a combination of the two old truths; no nation or country can stand still in this age, and if one single individual has a desire to improve his position or standing no one nor any form of society has the smallest right to stand in his way.

THE INDIANS' RIGHT.

Our friends in the Councils and elsewhere would do more real good by boldly insisting on Indianisation as a right rather than on the plea of economy or percentages of the total cadre. The President of the Institution of Civil Engineers (England), an ex-Indian Railway Engineer, addressing the Student Section recently pointed to India as a field for obtaining an engineering training of the highest kind. If English engineers can get the highest training in our country, why should not all this training be assimilated in the first instance by Indians only? It is no use trotting out platitudes that sufficient Indians of the right type or in sufficient numbers are not available. The fault lies at the doors of the men at the top and others in similar positions, outside public officials, for not having a constructive programme looking far into the future. Among several instances which would no doubt occur readily to many, consider the case of railway electrification. This must come ultimately all over the country, but in its very nature, even for any one section, the investigation, supply of equipment, erection, and putting into commercial operation must take considerable time varying from five to ten years. Now, with the exception of the U.S.A., it will be admitted that main line electrification is in its infancy relatively all over the world with the result that there cannot be an excess of non-Indian engineers trained specially in this branch available for service in India. It is also presumed that the Railway Board or the individual Railway authority has before launching on any scheme considered the cadre of staff (as apart from workmen and mechanics) wanted for operating and maintainence. Why not then boldly say that not less than 75 per cent of this new section will be Indian and that manufacturers contracting for the equipment must have the same percentage, say, of Indians during the erection and maintainance period. Just as business competition has led to manufacturers opening branches in the country with technical staff always available for the use of their clients, the adoption of a definite policy like the above would lead to Indians being trained as engineers in sufficient numbers to meet all requirements without any special technical or similar scholarship.

THE WAY TO INDIANISE.

The case of the much-discussed Kalyan Power House is another one in point. Surely 80 per cent, if not more of the staff for this particular plan, could be recruited in India where power schemes of this size have been known for several years. Another case which comes to mind is that hardy annual in Bengal, the Hoogly Bridge. This has been on the tapis for the last ten, if not twenty, years and has just been sanctioned. Whether the bridge will be fabricated or only erected in India is not the question at present. The work is of sufficient magnitude for the largest works in the world to keep in close touch with all developments of the scheme. Surely in their own interests, if a definite condition of the contract is that a reasonable percentage of Indians be trained during manufacture and erection, the manufacturers would of their own accord have, during these ten years or at least in the immediate future, to look round for suitable Indians, as is already being done by certain firms who are not able to get European staff to come out to India as easily as formerly.

Indianisation is bound to come, no individual or organisation can stop it as it is a natural growth, but it behoves all who have the true interests of India at heart to ensure that it will be accomplished in the near future by being based on a far-seeing and constructive policy somewhat on the lines of the above rather than on a basis of lower remuneration with its consequent differentiation, which many consider is the root cause of our national backwardness.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AGAIN!

Is it a fact that the needs of our textile industry like those of our steel industry will be used as an excuse for giving special protection to British goods? For, according to the forecasts published in some Anglo-Indian papers, the Tariff Board appointed to inquire into the condition of the Textile Industry has recommended the increase from 11 to 15 per cent. of the import duty on coarser counts of cotton goods upto 40 counts. And so far as finer counts are concerned the Board, with the dissentient vote of the President, is said to have recommended that their production in India may be subsidised. Now these proposals would amount to nothing less than Imperial preference in disguise. For it is well-known that British cloth of finer counts never competes with our mill made coarser cloth and hence the Board would have no compunction in doing the right thing by suggesting an increase in import duties which would hit chiefly the Japanese goods. But the very fact that Indian mills are prevented at present from producing any finer goods at all on account of foreign competition and also for other reasons, would prove the necessity of levying a higher import duty on all counts of cloth, coarse and fine. And what shall we say about the truly "British" attitude of the President of the Board, if, as it has been rumoured, he at least would not think of even giving any subsidy to help the production of finer counts in India, so as to avert the possibility of their blocking the British imports in the distant future? The Indian public is naturally very seriously agitated over these unseemly rumours. And yet Earl Winterton is content even at this late hour only with contradicting the rumours of the actual publication of the report—not of the forecast of its recommendations—and to assure us of the likelihood of its early publication.

Notes of the Day.

Significant.

Earl Winterton's reply to Mr. Riley in the House of Commons in regard to the expenditure by the Government of India on the Royal Air Force during the last five years, is a significant commentary on the manner in which the tax-payer in India is made to pay for the military necessities of the British Empire according to the demands of British Imperialism. In spite of all tall talk about retrenchment in military expenditure, and while the Indian politician in the Assembly is being assured that such retrenchment is really being effected, nine crores and eighteen lakhs have been spent on the Royal Air Force out of Indian revenues, and not a pie of the colossal sum is votable. This is how regard is being paid to the demand of the Indian legislators that they must have control over the finances of their country, unless the "parliamentary" Government set up in India is a huge fraud. What else is it when crores can be spent for Imperial purposes out of Indian revenues without so much as saying "by your leave" to the people's representatives in the Indian Assembly?

Unbridled And Unchecked.

Autocracy in Mewar continues unbridled and unchecked although the release of that tribune of the people, Mr. Pathik, from an undeserved imprisonment would have led one to suppose that the authorities in Mewar had entered upon a period of sane administration. But it appears that a foolish and arbitrary policy which takes no account of the feelings of the people who are regarded as if they had no rights but only duties towards the State has again begun to exercise its baneful activity. The books that Mr. Pathik wrote during the period of his incarceration have not been returned to him, although he was assured they would be, nor have the articles seized by the police in his premises when he was arrested four years ago, yet been given back to him. Are we to understand that the Mewar authorities smell 'sedition' even in those inanimate objects simply because they belong to Mr. Pathik?

Defeating Its Own Purpose.

The Government of Bombay announce that "publications by the Nationalist News Agency, Hankow, China, and any literature emanating from the League against Oppression in Colonies now styled 'The League against Imperialism and Colonisation and for National Liberties' are proscribed under the Sea Customs Act". This is the sort of thing Governments in every country have a way of doing, but which defeats its own purpose. Nobody in India would have been particularly interested in the publications referred to had they been in circulation like any other literature presumably distasteful to an autocratic Government. Now the suspicion of the public will be deepened that the authorities in India only want one kind of news from China, that so copiously supplied by the obliging Reuter in which the English are always described as a brave and virtuous people and the Chinese a band of blood-thirsty cut-throats. As regards the publications of the League, of which the Government of Bombay are so very much afraid, would it have really mattered to British Imperialism, strong as it is, if a few protests were circulated against it in this Presidency?

Double Harm.

Mr. Jinnah, it will be remembered, charged the Government of India with adding insult to injury in the matter of satisfying the demand of the people of this country for Indianisation of the Army by selecting candidates for Sandhurst of such a type that more than fifty per cent of them proved unsuccessful there. This is a definite charge made against them by a responsible politicians, himself a member of the Skeen Committee, and therefore a man who ought to know what he is talking about. The Government of India owe it to the public to meet his definite charge. If they have no case, let them have the honesty to say so, and promise to improve the manner of the selection of the miserable number of candidates from India now allowed at Sandhurst. At present they are doing a double harm to the country.

In Memoriam.

The Madho Maharaj Memorial Number of the semi-official Gwalior journal "Jayaji Pratap" is a handsome production. There is a rich variety of articles in appreciation of the remarkable personality and career of the late Maharajah Scindia. Interspersed in the volume are brief notes recording in statistical detail the progress made in the Gwalior State during his invigorating administration of his territories. The volume contains some excellent pictures illustrating various places of interest in the State which are a tribute to the late Maharajah's zeal for erecting buildings of great size and public utility. The volume is critical in its appreciation of the late ruler, not a mere panegyric of a great personality. One of the articles, for example, states: "It would do no honour to his memory not to be frank about him. He was an intensely human personality and all his great qualities were deeply tinctured with the neighbouring eccentricities and extravagances." But the writer goes on to remark "once convinced that he had right and justice on his side no argument could move him." This is indeed a critical but just estimate of the character of the late Maharajah Scindia.

DISTRAINTS IN FULL SWING

NO TAX MOVEMENT IN ALIBAG

ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTIES

PATILS AS PANCHAS.

ALIBAG, May 12.

Mr. Manerikar, President of the Alibag Municipality, Vice-President of the Kolaba School Board and a prominent pleader of Alibag, was the second victim of the distraint campaign launched by the Revenue authorities here as a result of the non-payment of taxes movement. The utensils in his house were attached in the presence of his friends and everything went on smoothly.

Distraint of the house of a priest at Chaul took seven hours to complete. No panch could be had and the patils acted as panchas. A receipt of goods attached was passed and the defaulter had to take it under protest as it was mentioned therein that he was first ready to pay but refused payment at the instigation of Mr. Gosavi. The priest has contradicted the statement.

Distraint proceedings are pending against almost all members of the Grievances Committee. The District Deputy Collector and the Mamlatdar are attending personally to distraint work. The effect is one or two attachments a day.—Free Press.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA

ATTEMPT TO MAKE A RECORD

LONDON, May 12.

Paris.—Captain Marmier starts from Le Bourget on 16th May for India on an attempt to beat the world's long-distance non-stop flight.—Reuter.

LABOUR CONVENTIONS

SIR NESS WADIA URGES CO-ORDINATION

LONDON, May 12.

Geneva.—In the industrial Committee of the Economic Conference Sir Ness Wadia declared that the Japanese memorandum distributed during the Conference referred to big reduction in profits, but omitted to refer to the hours of labour female night-work, and the fact that the cotton industry in Japan was run in two shifts totalling twenty hours daily. Sir Ness Wadia finally submitted a resolution recording the desirability of great co-ordination in formulating and applying labour conventions and other measures designed to raise the physical and mental standards.—Reuter.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT

LORRY FALLS DOWN BRIDGE

JUBBULPORE, May 12.

A terrible motor accident happened here in which 16 persons including women and children have been seriously injured. The driver died in a few hours.

A lorry was carrying passengers from Damoh to Jubbulpore when it tumbled down the bridge on the Hiran river and fell in the river bed 15 feet below. The injured are lying in the hospital.—Free Press.

HINDU SABHA ATTITUDE DEPLORED

BIHAR MUSLIMS APPEAL TO CONGRESS

PATNA, May 12.

The Bihar and Orissa Muslim League has adopted a resolution that, after considering the proposal of some Muslim leaders, formulated at Delhi on March 20th, regarding the introduction of Reforms in the North-Western Frontier Province, and Baluchistan, and the constitution of Sind as a separate province, and then introducing a system of mixed electorates, with safeguards for Hindu and Muslim minorities, and also the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha and some organs of the Hindu press and some Hindu leaders who have expressed themselves against the proposal, the meeting of the League was of opinion that the proposal was in furtherance of the cause of the country. The meeting also resolved that the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha and those of the Hindu press and Hindu leaders referred to above was extremely deplorable, and that it expected the Congress and other organisations to find ways and means for giving effect to the proposal, without distorting it as the Hindu Maha Sabha had done.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Ghulam Jilani of Wai at Government House, Mahableshwar on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Chief and the Rani Saheb of Sangli at Greenwoods, Mahableshwar on Monday.

TRANSFER OF MR. S. C. BOSE.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS THE MOVEMENTS.

NO INFORMATION EVEN TO RELATIONS.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Mystery surrounds the movements—says *The Statesman*—of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who was to leave Burma for Almora. Although there is a possibility that Mr. Subhas might be on board the steamer Angora, which is to reach Calcutta to-day at 2 p.m. Official circles in the City had not received the news of his embarkation at Rangoon. Mr. Bose's relatives in Calcutta stated yesterday that no information regarding his departure had reached them. In all probability, Mr. Bose will leave the steamer before it reaches the Outram Ghat and in order to avoid a demonstration, he may be removed from the steamer before his arrival at the destination. The arrangements which the authorities have in view, are not known.

A private telegram received by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta from Rangoon states that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was transferred to Almora *via* Calcutta and that he left by Mail on the 10th instant.

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* writes: Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is due in Calcutta to-day a prisoner as he had left,—with only this difference, that he brings completely shattered health in place of the noblest one. We look forward to the day when Calcutta would give him welcome which would tell the bureaucracy that the more it will persecute the beloved of the nation, the greater will be the honour that the nation will bestow on them. Mr. Subhas's custodians to-day are more afraid of the hero than of the man.—Free Press.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 12.

There is great excitement in Calcutta consequent on the public expectation of the arrival of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. Telephone calls are being received in news agency offices in hundreds, but it is now definitely known that Mr. Bose is not arriving in Calcutta to-day. "The Statesman" reports that although there is a possibility that Mr. Bose might be on board the steamer "Angora" which is due to reach Calcutta to-day, official circles in the city have not received news of his embarkation at Rangoon.

Mr. Bose's relatives in Calcutta state that no intimation regarding his departure had reached them.

"Forward" published this morning a telegram received by Mr. Sen Gupta, running as follows:" Subhas transferred Almora. Started to-day mail." The telegram was signed by Mr. Bhattacharya. It is stated that the "Angora" is due at Outram Ghat at two o'clock.

"The Englishman" writes: "Arrangements taking charge of Mr. Bose are in the hands of the special branch of the Calcutta C.I.D., and the general belief is that in order to avoid a demonstration at Outram Ghat, Mr. Bose may be removed from the steamer before his arrival, here."

The special correspondent of the Associated Press wiring from Diamond Harbour states: "Mail boat" Angora "passed Diamond Harbour at 9-10 a.m. standard time without stopping. No information here."—A. P.

'ANGORA" ARRIVES WITHOUT BOSE

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Rangoon Mail steamer *Angora* arrived in Calcutta this afternoon without Mr. Subash Chandra Bose on board as was expected. Rev. U. Uttama, who came by the same boat, interviewed by a representative of the *Free Press of India*, stated that Mr. Bose did not come by the s.s. *Angora*. A large crowd of people had collected at the Outram Ghat to see Subash.—Free Press.

SUBASH BOSE NOT ARRIVING TO-DAY

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The Associated Press authoritatively understands that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is not arriving in Calcutta to-day, No further information is available at present.—A. P.

LEAVING RANGOON

RANGOON May 12.

It is understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose accompanied by Mr. A. M. Maccoll, personal assistant to the Deputy Inspector General of Police, left by to-days steamer "Aronda" for Calcutta. No official confirmation is available.—A. P.

HAS MR. BOSE LEFT RANGOON?

CALCUTTA, May 12.

A large number of people awaited the arrival of S. S. "Angora" this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Outram Ghat, but the croud was much disappointed as Mr. Subash Chandra Bose did not arrive as was expected. It is understood that Mr. Bose has not Rangoon till this morning.—A. P.

DETHRONE FALSE GODS.

COUNTRY BEFORE EVERYTHING ELSE.

COMMUNALISM MEANS DEATH TO INDIA.

MRS. NAIDU'S STIRRING APPEAL.

The citizens of Bombay had mustered strong at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Thursday evening, when Devi Sarojini Naidu made her first public speech after her long and tedious illness at Lahore. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and Mr. B. F. Bharucha addressed the audience on the present politieal situation in India.

GIVE MESSAGE OF HOPE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha who opened the proceedings very cordially welcomed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the midst of the citizens of Bombay and said that it was a good fortune of the country that she had been once more restored to her original strength and vigour. He then requested Mrs. Naidu to preside over the meeting and give them the message of hope and cheer in the midst of what appeared to be gloomy and disheartening.

LACERATED INDIA.

On rising to speak, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was very warmly applauded by the impatient audience. In her characteristic humour, she remarked that Mr. Bharucha was going to drive her into revolt before he could drive the young men of India into it. He had brought her there from another important meeting that she was attending at the Congress House. She was sorry, she said, she could not speak long as she was supposed to be officially ill. When India was being driven into revolt, Mr. Bharucha had caught hold of a sick woman as if she were a person best qualified to give a message of hope and cheer. Mrs. Naidu then paid a fitting tribute to the city of Bombay. "I have once more", she went on to say, "come to this cosmopolitan city which I have made my second home. This city is the cradle of political ideals and aspirations of India. To-day the heart of India is lacerated. India has fallen on bad times. A section of Indian people have started feeling separately, communally and provincially.

WANTED REAL UNITY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu then made a touching reference to the communal disturbances at Lahore. "The tragedy of the North", she continued, "is the tragedy of the whole of India." It is a shame and humuliation to India that her people choose to fight amongst themselves while their common enemy is still at large. The terrible manifestation of the disease of communalism is nothing but a perdition and death to India. Mr. Bharucha wants to give a warning to the leaders and make an appeal to the younger generations of the country. I also beg of you to leave that Government alone, to leave the leaders alone and speak only to the young generation. Are we really fighting against a foreign Government? No, not indeed! The fact is that we are fighting against a divided House. I want the real unity in the country that will make the foreign Government impossible in this country. If your leaders don't listen to you, dethrone the false gods as my friend Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah would have it. Dethrone every one that does not put his country before everything else. In the service of the motherland there is no scope for false leadership. The Government will prosper in their injustice only so long as we practise injustice to our fellow men. Let us try to set our house in order first. Your first duty is to devote yourselves to the sacred cause of the redemption of India. (Loud cheers).

DEPRESSION AND DESPONDENCY.

Mr. Bharucha who was then called upon to speak, said that he was by his old profession an accountant and therefore by duty bound he had to render them an account. Day after day young men had been going to him from different parts of the country and asking him where they and their country were drifting. There was an air of depression and despondency coming over the young men of India. The speaker argued that in the case of a great national struggle, they had to take long views.

RULE OF REPRESSION.

Continuing, Mr. Bharucha very rapidly surveyed the political situation of India during the period of English domination. The British, he said, had conquered India not by the strength of their arms and ammunition but by adopting a policy of ruthless repression and downright division. In 1922, a master stroke was given in the deposition of the Maharajah of Nabha. Then came the suppression of Akalis followed by still more ruthless repression of the Bengalis. Government had done their very best to suppress the martial race like the Akalis and a patriotic race like the Bengalis. Then came the policy of downright division among the people of India.

CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

Mr. Bharucha complained that their leaders had hopelessly neglected the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity. The Press Agencies coupled with Anglo-Indian Press had been wantonly magnifyiny the communal dissensions in India. It had been always a subtle policy of the Government to foment communal rancours and animosities. In every possible way Government were impoverishing the rising generation of India. And what was the position at present? Subash Babu was still rotting behind the prison bars. Peasants and workmen were getting more and more hopeless. "I charge this Government", continued the speaker, "with utter callousness for the present state of affairs. If the Government have peen incompetent and callous, our leaders have been equally callous.

LEADERS ACCUSED.

With great reluctance I have to say that the policy of our leaders has been one of digression, disruption and retrogression. Look at the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee and you will be convinced of the truth of my charge. Besides, in most of our leaders, there is a tinge of egotism which is responsible for this most lamentable division amongst us. There has been communal tension not only between Hindus and Mohammedans but also between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins and even between Shiyas and Sunnis. And I further apprehend another tension between Indians and Englishmen in India. I request these foreigners to speedily reconcile themselves to the Indian sentiment.

This new tension is going to be more political and economical than religious. The Government asks us to compose our differences and then they will give us Swaraj. But I ask you what did this Government give when for 30 years the whole Congress was perfectly united. The Government's plea is nothing but a hoax and a deceit."

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

What was it that was dividing Hindus and Mohammedans? Asked Mr. Bharucha. The questions like music before the mosque and cow-killing could be easily solved. They had an unimpeachable authority of a great Muslim Scholar, the very brain of Muslim culture, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, that there was nothing in the holy scripture whereby Mohammedans could legitimately stop music before the mosque by Hindus. Swami Shraddhanand had again told plainly that Hindus could not obstruct cow-killing on religious grounds. If the Hindu-Muslim unity was not yet achieved the fault lay with the leaders who had been drawn to different vocations. Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Srinivas Aiyengar had been doing their level best to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity but the rest of so-called leaders were only spoiling the cause of unity. It was the communal leaders and communal press that was responsible for the continued tension. If the leaders did not come to an understanding, the speaker was afraid, the situation would be very serious.

The question of untouchability, proceeded Mr. Bharucha, was another important question. He held Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya responsible for not carrying on the work of the removal of untouchability so ably started by the late Swami Shraddhanandji.

The speaker sarcastically remarked that

(Continued on page 8.)

QUESTION BEFORE THE CONGRESS

SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM

MRS. NAIDU INVITED TO EUROPE

Sreemati Sarojini Naidu who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday, was interviewed by a representative of the "chronicle". Mrs. Naidu is emphatically of opinion that the ills from which the country is suffering to-day are mainly due to the leaders. "The leaders are not serious and earnest at all," she said. "The symptoms do not worry me but it is the disease that concerns me most and if the Congress is to be the true exponent of the Nation and its demands, the real test before it is the solution of the communal question. The leders have to prove their earnestness at this time and bring about complete good-feeling and harmony between the communities, for once the communal problem is solved, political freedom will be autimatically achieved."

NO DIFFERENCE AMONG PARTIES.

She could not recognise any difference between the Nationalist groups in the Legislatures, as almost on all occasions the voting was on the popular side irrespective of any party distinction. "These riots and quarrels do not affect me at all. I stand by principles as a practical worker."

CONGRESS AND MUSLIM PROPOSALS

"Well, madam, do you think that developments after the Delhi offer and the endorsement of the proposals by the Working Committee followed by the resolutions of the Hindu Sabha politicians will in any way affect the opinion of the A. I. C. C. on these proposals"?

"It is not fair for me to discuss anything about the All-India Congress Committee just at present." But she could not understand what the Hindu politicians had to do with Congress opinion. Surely, the Congress would stand by its own opinion.

The real question for the Congress was to show its earnestness, in spite of this group or that, to make the solution of the communal problem the main sphere of its work. She deeply deplored the mistrust and suspicion with which one party viewed the other. She felt that somehow or other communal unity should be brought about and towards its consumption all national energy should be diverted.

INVITATION FROM ABROAD.

Mrs. Sarojini has received from far off Europe an invitation to represent India in the "Women's International League for Peace and Freedom" from the sister of that Great Pacifist of the West M. Romain Rolland.

She handed over the letter to our representatives. The letter says, among other things.

"We have thought of you, (Mrs. Naidu) the disciple of the Mahatma, the ex-President of the Congress, the woman who is not only a great poetess, but a soul full of love for all her human brothers and sisters, as being the one to discuss with us the Indian problems in the spirit of truth and justice and with serene insight."

INDIA'S FREEDOM FIRST.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu very much regrets that it will be impossible for her to respond to such an invitation as her immediate field of activity is her own Motherland. When India is goaning under external domination and internal strifes she feels incapable of undertaking external peace-making mission. The freedom of the mother is the first and foremost thing she has at heart.

OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE

The general aims of the League are:—

To study, with a view to enlightening public opinion, the problems raised by modern civilization and to examine impartially the claims of the various native populations;

To give evidence to native races, of a spirit of justice and brotherliness; to show that they have friends who are prepared to bring pressure to bear upon their Governments to effect reforms, and to work for the liberation of those who are oppressed.

This year these summer Conferences are to be held in Gland (Switzerland). Among the supporters of this venture of International peace and freedom are:—

M. Romain Rolland, M. Henri Junod, Vice-president of the International Bureau for the protection of Natives interests, M. John Harris. Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, M. de Madariaga. Disarmanent Section of the League of Nations, Professor Edonard Meade Earle of Columbia University U. S. A. and M. William Rappard, President of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

CONGRESS AND ROYAL COMMISSION

SHOULD IT BE BOYCOTTED?

"IMPOSSIBLE," SAYS GEORGE JOSEPH.

HOW TO BE PREPARED FOR IT.

MADRAS, May 12.

"What is to be our attitude towards the Royal Commission? Should Congress boycott it or should it lead evidence before it? If it is to lead evidence what is the kind of preparatory work that has to be done?" Were the questions proposed and answered by Mr. George Joseph at a public meeting held on the beach this evening. He said that the Congress should not and could not boycott the Royal Commission. He could understand the logical impeccability and moral heroism of boycott, but the Congress to-day did not possess sufficient self-confidence and strength to take that high line. He said there were Congressmen in the legislatures, Congressmen as presidents, and the Congress and Government were in so many ways inextricably mixed up as to make it impossible for them to ignore the Commission.

HOW TO BE PREPARAED FOR IT

The next question was how was the Congress to prepare for it? The Congress should betimes make up its mind as to the form and machinery of administration which is to estatbish responsible Government in India. The first problem was to draft a constitution and the second was to bring it into force. He did not agree with Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar's suggestion of a Convention, as that would detract the authority of the Congress. The Congress alone should consider this weighty question and the A.I.C.C. would naturally consult the Muslim League, the Hindu Sahasabha and the Sikh League before taking any decision.

IF INSTRUMENT IS REJECTED!

Any constitution presented to the Commission should essentially be the draft of a treaty. It should be made clear that if the instrument is rejected, the Congress will reserve full liberty to have recourse to drastic steps. That might be Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience or Non-payment of taxes. The Congress might even go further. The Congress might assume responsibility and the peril of forming the Government in terms of the new Constitution and exercise the right of protecting the people and the newly constituted State.

"In this compaign of definition, instruction and agitation" concluded Mr. George Jospeuh, "it is vital and essential that the local and municipal bodies with their executives should be filled with men and women with full consciousness of their peril and the duty at the final battle. If the Congress and the British Cabinet arrive at an honourable settlement, the country will automatically attain swaraj. If events should turn out otherwise, the Congress will issue its mandate to the country. If no grievous mistakes are committed in the meanwhile and if it is made clear that there would be no turning back, come what may, I am confident that the response of the nation will be neither half-hearted nor niggardly.—Free Press.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

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GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

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TRADE UNION BILL WAR.

LABOURITES MOBILISE OPPOSITION FORCES.

RELAY SYSTEM FOR PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS.

LONDON, May 12.

In order to sustain the maximum amount of opposition during the long and strenuous fight in the Committee stage of the Trade Union Bill, the Labourites have adopted a relay system by which principal speakers will take spells of duty at all night sittings. 350 amendments have hitherto been given notice of. Eleven o'clock rule has been suspended. The debate opened goodnaturedly and two amendments were disposed of in the first four hours.—Reuter's Special.

PROTRACTED SITTINGS IN PROSPECT

RUGBY, May 11.

The Committee stage of the Trade Unions Bill will begin in the House of Commons to-day. 350 amendments to the Bill have already been tabled. As most of the Labour amendments are confessedly destructive, it is anticipated the Committee stage will be protracted and all night sittings of the House are in prospect for to-night and to-morrow.—B.O.W.

PUBLIC INTEREST UNABATED.

RUGBY, May 11.

The "Times" says the members are discussing the possibility of Thursday's session being continued until after eleven o'clock on Friday morning, when the Friday sitting of the House which begins at that hour would automatically be cancelled. Public interest in the bill is unabated. The Prime Minister has received 444 resolutions approving the measure from representatives of different organisations throughout Great Britain.—B.O.W.

BRITISH LEGATION AT THE VATICAN

RUGBY, May 11.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was asked in the House of Commons whether the maintenance of the Legation at the Vatican was now regarded as matter of permanent polisy He replied yes. Government had no intention of withdrawing the mission to the Holy See. They found it convenient to establish this Delegation at a time of international trouble and to withdraw it now would be thought, be an almost offensive action to adopt. Apart from that, whatever views they might hold individually about the Roman Church, there could be no doubt that the Head of that Church represented a great force in the world and was venerated by many millions of British subjects.—B.O.W.

DETHRONE FALSE GODS.

(Cotinued from page 7.)

if Mr. Jinnah of 1927 had been the Jinnah of 1915, his proposals would have had a more favourable reception at the hands of his countrymen. He would like to request the religious extremists like Sir Abdul Rahim and Dr. Moonje not to spoil the cause of India.

CALL FOR ACTION.

Coming to the programme of actual work, Mr. Bharucha laid stress on the need that Congress must take up the work of labour organisation in their hands. He further wanted the Congress to invite representatives from different Asiatic countries in order to create a nucleus for the foundation of that much-coveted dream, viz., the Asiatic federation. The speaker wanted the Swarajists to fulfil their promises as regards the work in the country. He wanted staunch Non-co-operators not to sit idle inactive and disappointed but to come out in the open field and work the constructive programme of the Congress. There was no denying the fact that without a big mass movement neither Councils nor Commissions were going to give them their long cherished Swaraj.

NO WAR AND LIBERTY TO ALL.

Mr. Bharucha then made a fervent appeal to young men to come out boldly and take their right place in the struggle for freedom. The whole world, he said, was watching India, a country that could produce an apostle of peace like Mahatma Gandhi, a pearless poet like Rabindranath Tagore, a scientist of international repute like Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose and a future Joan of Arc like Devi Sarojini Naidu. (Continued applause). The world was watching the movements of the young men of India. The speaker exhorted the youngmen of India to from "young India Societies" and organise themselves for the great task that awaited them. "No war and liberty to all" should be the motto of all young men of India. Concluding Mr. Bharucha said that the wave of internationalism was sweeping over the whole world and India could not keep herself aloof from it. He hoped that wiser counsels would prevail with the Government and they would avaid the revolt of a re-awakened and self-conconscious young India. It was a sacred duty of young men to help India and bring about Swaraj as early as possible (cheers).

CALL TO THE YOUTH.

In her most inspiring peroration, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made a touching appeal to young men to discard the narrow ideas of patriotism and nationalism and have a broader and international outlook. In this connection, she made reference to a magnificent poem written by Mohamed Iqbal, one of the best Indian poets. It was one of the best poems she had ever come across. According to the poet, nationalism was as much a disease as communalism. The unity of humanity was the only thing cherishable. Concluding Mrs. Naidu said, "you must cease to be patriots and nationalists so that you might be men fit to serve larger humanity. It is the narrow patriotism that has given you untouchability in your midst. Cease to be patriots and think of life in terms of the universal. Don't begin with the narrowness of outlook. Remember there is a kingdom above all countries and make that kingdom yours. Believe me that you are the citizens of the Empire of humanity." (Loud and continued applause).

On behalf of the audience, a nice bouquet of flowers was presented to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu after which the gathering dispersed.

The Sixth Session of the U. P. Provincial Postal & R. M. S. Conference will be held at Gonda on the 22nd inst.

DEATH PREFERRED TO JAIL

KAKORI PRISONER'S RESOLVE

CAWNPORE, May 12.

Yesterday, Mr. Rajkumar Sinha, one of the Kakori case prisoners in Bareilly jail, when interviewed by his younger brother was found lying in a precarious condition. His weight has fallen from 149 pounds when in Lucknow jail to 106 pounds. His condition is reported to be going from bad to worse. For the last 34 days he has been occasionally drinking water only and has not taken a mosel of food or a drop of milk.

When asked by his brother as to why he continued the hunger-strike in his serious state of health, he replied that it was not possible for a man of his status and young age of 20 years to remain alive in jail for ten years, being treated as an ordinary prisoner getting ordinary jail diet, etc. He rather would prefer to die by hunger-strike fighting for his rights so that other political prisoners in future may be treated in a better way.

The letter of Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, M.L.C. to the Home Member of U. P. Government praying for special treatment to Kakori prisoner has been acknowledged receipt of but no reply has been given.—Free Press.

TRADE UNION BILL.

B. N. RY. EMPLOYEES' PROTEST

KHARAGPUR, May 12.

A mass meeting of the B. N. Rly. Indian employees was held under the auspices of the B. N. Rly. Union, Kharagpur Branch when 5,000 employees attended and Mr. B. N. Sirkar, Vice-President, Labour Union took the chair.

Mr. V. V. R. Naidu opened the proceedings by making a statement regarding the fresh cases of dismissals and victimisation and said that the local Union was in correspondence with the railway authorities. He urged the Unionists to be firm and press their demands before the Railway authorities including reinstatement of the victimised persons, so that they might succeed in the long run.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the Trade Union Bill under consideration in the British Parliament and another resolution was passed to the effect that the Railway Unionists recognised no utility for the Welfare Committee formed by the Railway authorities in as much as it would have the effect of weakening the activities of the Union.—Free Press.

RY. RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GIVEN REPRESENTATION

CALCUTTA, May 12.

"The Free Press" understands that the Indian Chamber of Commeree, Calcutta, has been given representation on the Commercial Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee. The names of the five representatives of the Chamber are now engaging the attention of the Committee.—Free Press.

"MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY FARCICAL."

B. O. C. WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE

CONDITION FOR REJOINING

MADRAS, May 12.

Scarcity of petrol supply is keenly felt in the city. It is understood the workers have expressed their willingness to return to work the moment a representative Government committee is appointed to enquire into all their grievances and justice is done to them.

The usual strikers' meeting was held this morning near the Company's installation. Mr. Chakkarai Chetty brought to the notice of the meeting that in contravention of the Provisions of the Petroleum Act, the Management were conveying petrol in the dead of night.

COMRADE SINGARVELU'S MESSEAGE.

Mr. Singarvelu said if the rumour was found to be correct, the danger involved in such nocturnal petrol conveyance would be great to the city.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. Singarvelu to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, at Bombay. "A thousand kerosine workers and dependants require help Pray send contribution towards relief. Men firm. Wounded better Magisterial enquiry farcical. Yesterday's public protest was grand success, Swarajists participating."

Cases of assault on kerosine and petrol carriers occurred this morning. A kerosine drum was forcibly opened and the oil was wasted. In another case eight petrol tins were seized and destoyed. It has not been ascertained whether the assailants were the strikers or hooligans. The Congress Councillors of the Corporation have requisitioned a special meeting of the Corporation to condemn the shooting of Burma Oil Company strikers and sympathise with the labourers.

The resolution that will be moved at the meeting also recommends to Government to intervene in the matter and settle the dispute. All the three Oil Companies have put up notices that the workmen who want to join work should apply before the 16th instant. Any vacancies that remain thereafter will they say, will be filled by fresh recruitment.—Free Press.

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY

MADRAS, May 12.

The magisterial enquiry into the Tondiarpet shooting was held in the Presidency Magistrate's Court to-day. The Wife of a gardenr, who was hit by an Anglo-Indian, said the assailants forcibly entered their hut and assaulted the gardener.

Another woman witness corroborated her. The manager giving further evidence said that the plate of the lorry tank was one-third inch thick and a revolver shot even from a close range could not have set fire to it.—Free Press.

EFFORTS TO EXTEND STRIKE?

MADRAS, May 12.

It is reported that efforts are being made to extend the strike at the B. O. C. to employees engaged in other industries. The strikers have resolved to depute two representatives to proceed to Ernakulam and Cocanada to endeavour to induce workmen of the B. O. C. Installation there to join the strike.—A. P.

MINOR ASSAULTS

MADRAS, May 12.

Another attack was made this afternoon by some men on a handcart laden with pertol tins which was being taken from the A. P. C. premises to beach. The assailants, it is alleged, after setting fire to petrol bolted away quickly. Police are investigating into the matter.

An assault of a minor nature on a cartman carrying kerosene tins was reported this morning but the culprits could not be traced.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CORPORATION.

A requisition signed by few Congress Councillors of the Madras Corporation has been sent to the President of the Madras Corporation to call a special meeting to express sympathy with the victims of the shooting tragedy and to request Government to institute a searching inquiry and take immediate steps to bring about peace between the workers and the employers of the Kerosene Works in Madras.—A. P.

NATAL INDIAN RESTIVE.

ALL DEPENDS ON SASTRI'S ARRIVAL.

CALL TO METROPOLITAN OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Cabling from Cape Town, Mr. Andrews says: Transval Indians are already beginning to realise their mistake of secession from the Congress. At such a critical juncture, Mr. Sastri's delayed appointment undoubtedly increased their unsettlement. Natal Indians are also very restive. My leaving South Africa is impossible until Mr. Sastri comes. Indeed all depends on his coming out quickly; otherwise reaction is inevitable and the existing goodwill will be dissipated. It cannot be too emphatically stated that the Agreement which has been reached will be ineffective without personal good-will behind it. Consequently, the best European element here eagerly hopes that the Metropolitan of Calcutta will visit South Africa in the autumn. Such a visit will be invaluable at the crisis.—Free Press.

SUIT OF IRISH FREE STATE.

DISMISSED BY STATE SUPREME COURT

LONDON, May 11.

New York.—The State Supreme Court has dismissed the suit of the Irish Free State which claimed to be the successor of the Irish Republic and to be entitled to 2-1/2 million dollars worth of bonds subscribed by the United States for the Irish Republican cause. The Court also dismissed the claim of De Valera and his cotrustee to the bonds and ruled that they should be sold and that the proceeds should revert to the original subscribers.—Reuter's Special.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION.

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

MANAGEMENT'S OFFER TO A. P. C. WORKERS

MADRAS, May 12.

The management of the Asiatic Petroleum Company in a notice to-day says:—In view of the fact that it had been represented to the management that A.P.C. workmen were forced out against their better judgment to join the B. O. C. men, the Company is prepared to take back those who wish to return to work on Monday (the 16th) on the old terms. Should any of the men fail to return to work on the 16th morning the Company will be compelled to fill their places with fresh men from the 17th.—A. P.

"SOCONY" STRIKERS REJOIN

MADRAS, May 12.

The "Madras Mail" reports that the majority of men belonging to the Standard Oil Company, who joined the strike yesterday went back to work this morning. The paper further says that the price of kerosine oil rose yesterday from thirteen annas to one rupee and eight annas per gallon.—Free Press.

PROPOSED ONE-DAY HARTAL

MADRAS, May 12.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu has issued an appeal to the Madras citizens to help the Madras kerosene workers. He suggests a one-day hartal as a protest against the recent shooting and beating of helpless labourers. He has also wired to H. E. the Governor requesting him to do the needful immediately.—Free Press.

WRATH OF INDRA

CALCUTTA CITY HEAVILY FLOODED

TREES UPROOTED, TELEGRAPHS DAMAGED

CALCUTTA, May 11

Shortly after five this afternoon, Calcutta experienced a heavy shower of rain, accompanied by a severe storm. In about fifteen minutes all the streets were flooded and many of them were knee-deep under water. The storm was so severe that many trees in and around the town were up-rooted and tramway service was held up for three hours, while telegraph posts and telephone wires were also damaged. A motor bus was caught by the storm and overturned near the race course. It was smashed by a tree falling on it and two of the occupants were injured.

Chittagong and Comilla are reported to be experiencing cyclonic weather for the last few days. The damage at each of the two places has been considerable. The river Gumti is rising alarmingly at Comilla.—A. P.

2 MEN DROWNED

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Calcutta experienced a severe storm yesterday afternoon, lasting for more than an hour. *The Statesman* reports that two men were drowned and over 120 Government telephone lines seriously damaged. Considerable damage was also done to ships and boats in the river. The storm was preceded by three days of severe heat. The damage sustained by the Bengal Telephone Company is reported to be slight. It is officially recorded that the velocity of the gale at it height was 42 miles per hour. The rainfall is stated to have been over an inch and a half in half an hour. The temperature fell by about 26 degrees with remarkable rapidity.

The Kidderpore section suffered very badly. Four steamers broke their moorings and two passenger boats and two cargo boats sank near Calcutta Jetty. *The City of Dunedin* broke its chains and was tossed about in the gale, but was eventually secured. Traffic in Northern Calcutta was suspended for over an hour as the streets were flooded.—A. P.

RAINSTORM IN DACCA.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO CROPS.

DACCA, May 11.

Heavy damage to standing crops has been done by severe rainstorms which have occurred in many parts of the District. The price of rice has already gone up to a high figure, and it is apprehended, will rise further, unless weather conditions improve in the near future.—A. P.

RT. HON. S. SASTRI.

TO SAIL FOR CAPETOWN BY JUNE 7

SIMLA, May 12.

It is understood that the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, will come up to Simla towards the end of this month and after his consultations with the Government of India he will proceed to Bombay wherefrom he will sail for Capetown towards the end of the first week of June.—A. P.

(An Associated Press message, dated Bangalore 11th inst, published in yesterday issue stated that Mr. Sastri was leaving Bangalore on the 14th inst for Simla.)

S AFRICA AWAITS MR SASTRI

DANGERS OF DELAYING ARRIVAL

LONDON, May 11.

Cape Town.—Mr. Andrews interviewed by Reuter regarding the time of the arrival of Rt. Hon. Sastri in South Africa said that no news had reached him up to the present, but it was most important indeed that Mr. Sastri's coming should not be delayed. The settlement reached between the two Governments depended entirely for its fulfilment on the atmosphere of goodwill and friendship which could only come through personal contact. The forces of reaction against the settlement were gathering to a head and Mr. Sastri's presence might do most of all to maintain in the face of them cordial relations between the two nations.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR RESUMES TOUR.

LAHORE, May 11.

The situation in Lahore having become normal His Excellency the Governor who deferred his departure to Simla on the 5th May last owing to the Lahore disturbances, is leaving to-night by special train for Simla, where he reaches on the 18th May after visiting Doraba, Rupar, Bharatgarh, Jagatkhana and Arki.—A. P.

Owing to heavy rain the Moslem Conference could not sit to-day.—A. P.

TEXTILE TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT

NEWSPAPER STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED

PUBLICATION EXPECTED SHORTLY

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to the question of Mr. Hammersley whether the Government of India's decisions on the proposals of the Indian Textile Tariff Board could not be published, Earl Winterton contradicted the statement which appeared in the press last week, to the effect that the report had already been published in India. He added, however, that publication might be expected shortly, and the Government of India's decision would most probably be announced simultaneously.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN LAHORE NORMAL

LAHORE, May 12.

The situation in Lahore is now quiet and normal conditions have been re-established, but all precautions are being maintined. His Excellency the Governor, who left for Pupar last night, will return to Lahore on June 10.—A. P.

RELIEF TO INDIGENT FAMILIES

LAHORE, May 12.

The following press communique was issued by the Commissioner, Lahore Division, this evening:—The normal life in the city and suburbs is now completely restored but precautions including employment of military and police are maintained in full as before. The curfew order is now in force from 9 p. m.

No assault of any kind occurred from noon on May 11th. The chief trouble which the administration has now to face in Lahore is combating of false rumours and discrediting of untrue reports. The tone of the press has improved as a result of the action taken. It is proposed to open a subscription for the relief of the indigent families who have lost their breadwinners in the disturbances. Action will be taken as soon as a list of such cases has been prepared.—A. P.

TERCENTENARY FRACAS AT SURAT.

PLEA FOR AN ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'

SURAT, May 12.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Surat held last night a resolution was passed recommending to the Government that they should appoint a committee, consisting of Officials and non-officials to enquire into the causes of the fracas that took place on the Shivaji Tercentenary celebration day at Surat, and resulted in the death of one Hindu and one Muslim.

The meeting also decided to raise a fund of a lakh of rupees to build 'vyamshalas' (gymnasyums) in the city as a memorial to Shivaji.—Free Press

QUIET RESTORED IN SURAT

SURAT, May 11.

Quiet has been restored in the city after the recent disturbances, though special police constables continue to guard certain localities. The District Superintendent of Polife has issued a communique prohibiting people from carrying lathis. Shops have been reopened and normal business has been resumed.

A Muslim youth was arrested yesterday on the alleged ground that he asked the police hand that was passing along the station road, towards Chowk Bazar, to stop playing music.

A Public meeting of the Hindus of the city was held at Gandhi Chowk yesterday, Dr. M. K. Dixit, M. L. C., President of the City Municipality, presiding. A strong protest was recorded against the alleged insufficient police arrangements at the time of the disturbance, and a resolution deploring the death of a Muslim and a Hindu youth was passed. It was resolved to represent to the Government the need for appointing a Committee of non-officials to enquire into the causes of the riots.—A. P.

MISSIONARIES WITHDRAWN FROM CHINA

LONDON, May 11.

The Baptist Missionary Society, London states that the whole of its staff in China has withdrawn from inland stations to the coast, with the exception of Dr. Broomhall and Rev. Edward Phillips who are staying at Sianfu at Fengyuhsiang's request. Some missionaries may be transferred temporarily to other work in India and Ceylon, and others as far as possible will come Home on furlough. The Missionaries hope to return to China as early as possible.—Reuter.

CURFEW REGULATIONS DISCONTINUED

RUGBY, May 11.

As situation at Shanghai is now normal, curfew regulations were discontinued from last night. Considerable fighting is taking place in several areas. It is reported that Fengtien troops of Changtsolin have advanced into Hupeh that Chiangkaishek's Nationalist army has driven the Communist forces from Kiukiang and that fighting is proceeding at Yangtsau on the North Bank of the Yangtse opposite Wuhu. It seems probable that extensive hostilities will occur shortly on the line Liliuanchow-Chowlake-Hochow.—B.O.W.

DIRECT MANDATE FROM SHAREHOLDERS

MOOT PRINCIPLE IN DIRECTORS' ELECTION

CRITICISM ON RESERVE BANK BILL

SIMLA, May 11.

The Managing Governors of the Imperial Bank are engaged in a discussion of the provisions of the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill which will be considered by the Select Committee in Bombay very shortly. They have already convened a special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank in Calcutta on August 8, in order to discuss the changes that might have been made to the Bill by the Select Committee, in order to see that they do not in any way detract or disturb the increased banking facilities as provided under the Imperial Bank Act Amending Bill. Meanwhile, they have forwarded their views on the Reserve Bank Bill to the Government of India, views which will weigh considerably in the discussions of the committee in Bombay and Calcutta, preparatory to the Assembly's decision thereon.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

First of all the Managing Governors feel that the proposed arrangements for the monthly meetings of the directors in Bombay would entail the absence of directors in orther centres from their respective business for one week each month, which is quite impracticable. The Central Board of the Imperial Bank recognised the contrast between the present activities of the Imperial Bank of India and those to be expected of the Reserve Bank, whose functions will be primarily those relating to the control of credit and currency but desired to draw attention to the fact that as the Imperial Bank has hitherto been the main regulator of credit and has also had to keep in close touch with currency matters, it has been necessary for the Governors other than those nominated by the Government to keep in close touch with the Bank's affairs and that the machinery for this is provided by means of local boards, who are kept advised of all important matters affecting the Bank's interests and its position generally.

They considered that it was just as important and essential that the Directors of the Reserve Bank should be kept in close touch with the Bank's affairs as had been the case with the Governors of the Imperial Bank of India and they were of opinion that contract should be obtained either through the local boards or failing this by the local committees, which should be maintained at Calcutta and if found necessary at Madras.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The present Bill contemplated one Board of Directors and one register of shareholders, also that shareholders as a general body shall elect all Directors. This would in effect mean that the election of directors to represent business interests of Calcutta and Madras would be in the hands of the shareholders in one locality, viz., Bombay. The disadvantages of this were obvious and the idea was opposed to any general representation and co-ordination of interests, which was so desirable. The Calcutta and Madras Directors would be shareholders' representatives and the Board were of opinion that they should derive their mandates direct from the shareholders in their respecaive geographical areas, whose divergent interests should be adequately represented. The Board considered it most desirable, whether it was decided to give effect to the principlo of local boards or local committees or not, that there should be local registers of shareholders for the purpose of election of their representatives as well as for the convenience of shareholding and market interests.

The Board were of opinion that Section 9 (6) of the Bill which provided that a person shall not be deemed to represent business interests of any place unless he was a director of a company registered under Indian Companies Act 1913, of which the registered office was in that place, was objectionable but desired to point out to Government that if their suggestion regarding the maintenance of locas registers was adopted no such clause as this would be necessary.

UNNECESSARY COMPETITION.

The Board considered that sub-section fourteen (3) of the Bill gave the Reserve Bank unnecessary power to compete with other banks for ordinary exchange business and while it was agreed that the Reserve Bank in exercise of its responsibilities must have power on occasion to come into market the Board considered that a minimum limit of three lakhs was sufficiently low.

The Board of the Imperial Bank assumed that it was the intention to give the Reserved Bank power to make advances repayable on demand but were of opinion that sub-section 14 (4) of the Bill did not make this clear. As regards sub-section 4 (e) of section 14, the Board considered that while it was undesirable to orce a very drastic change in the system of credit in the country, which transactions by bills of exchange involved, it was essential for the achievement of the objects of the Currency Commission that the creation of a Bill market should not be unnecessarily retarded and that, therefore, the perod of transaction should be as short as possible.

With regard to section 40 of the Bill, the Board desired to point out to Government that the Bill made it obligatory on the part of the Bank to satisfy Government requirements in London. It is also made it obligatory on the Bank to sell gold on prescribed conditions. The Currency Commission recommended that the Governor-General in Council may forfeit the privilege of note issue given to the bank, whenever a Government guarantee becomes operative through the failure of the bank to sell gold, unless such failure is caused in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council by an impediment due to 'force majeure.' The Bill, however, makes no such provision and section 40 of the Bill has not even this saving clause recommended by the Commision.—A.P.

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PROPPING UP THE RUPEE.

14 CRORES EARMARKED FOR SACRIFICE.

UNEASINESS IN SECURITY MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 12.

"The Government of India are evidently prepared to go to any length in order to prop up the rupee, whatever the consequences on the trade, commerce and industry" is the comment offered in Indian commercial circles on the latest deflation of two crores against ad hoc securities in the paper currency reserve. There is a widely prevalent belief in commercial circles that in order to continue the "orgy deflations", the Government of India have already embarked or will soon embark on the sale of rupee securities in the paper currency reserve. This belief has received increased currency from the fact that in the last fortnight the Imperial Bank is known to have disposed of large blocks of 3 1|2 per cent. securities. The market, it is said, first took up the securities but soon a glut ensued and that is said to account for the easiness in Government securities which have fallen in few days by 8 as. per cent. A further fall of 8 annas is expected.

PROPPING UP THE RUPEE.

The Paper Currency Reserve as on the 30th April consisted of Rs. 104.38 crores in silver, coin and bullion, 29.76 crores in gold bullion, 37.46 crores in rupee securities and 2.11 crores in sterling securities, making a total of 173.71 crores. The sterling securities have reached the lowest ebb. Any disposal of the silver and gold bullion may affect the confidence of the market. The rupees securities are therefore the only assets that easily lend themselves to disposal. After the latest deflation of two crores, the rupee securities stand at 35.46 crores of which 4 crores are in 3 per cent. securities and 10 crores in 3 1|2 securities. It is the 14 crores which it is believed in the market is earmarked for sacrifice to prop up the rupee. This belief is adding to the uneasiness in the market, as these securities have remained in the Currency Reserve for a period of 30 years unmeddled with.

INVISIBLE BORROWINGS.

There is also considerable speculation in the market as to the sources from which the Government have made provision for the sum of 5 crores that they have cancelled of the ad hoc rupee securities in the last three weeks. It is pointed out that provision could have been made only in one of three ways, namely by meeting from the revenue, by borrowings and by temporary utilisation of current balances. Opinion in the market favours the view that provission must have been made from the invisible borrowings of the Government in the shape of sale of post office cash certificates which annually amount to between 7 and 8 crores and deposits in postal saving bands which mark an average annual increase of Rs. 2 1|2 crores.

LIMIT OF CONTRACTION.

These contractions will have the effect of crippling Indian trade, commerce and industry, and especially agriculture to an extent which will take years for India to recover from, is the general opinion expressed in Indian commercial circles. In regard to conflicting views held as the extent of contraction of the actual circulating medium possible and desirable in the country, a large body of opinion shares the view expressed by Sir Norcott Warren, the Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank and a member of the Currency Commission, that the limit of permisable contraction may be taken at 10 crores. It is pointed out that Sir Norcott Warren is a greater authority on this question than Sir Basil Blackett by reason of his long experience of money conditions in this country. It is also pointed out that, while Sir Norcott Warren regarded 10 crores as the total contraction possible, Sir Basil Blackett expressed the view that a limit of Rs. 25 crores was 'an overestimate of the amount of contraction of the actual circulating medium possible' and the deflations in the last 14 months amount to over Rs. 41 crores. As to the contention, that the actual contraction is not 41 crores but in less by 18 crores represented by the additional note issue, it is pointed out that this is entirely misleading.

The question being as to what is the total cantraction of the actual circulating medium and not what is the extent of cancellation of note issue, it is pointed out that while the cancellation of the note issue may be 41 crores minus 18 crores fresh issue, the contraction of the actual circulating medium is Rs. 41 crores and not less, as the note issue was against silver coin and bullion and thus replacement of one kind of currency by another and not any addition to the currency itself.—Free Press.

NEWSPAPER COMBINES.

EVILS OF MONOPOLY.

MR. RHODES SUGGESTS REMEDY.

At the annual delegate meeting of the National Union of Journalists at Plymouth in mail week.

Mr. A. J. Rhodes, in his presidential address, said he saw no sign of a limit to newspaper amalgamations writes. "The Times So long as there were big profits to be made by those who were able to engineer these merges and induce people to invest in them, so long would they continue. It was said that it was not in the interests of the public that newspapers should be in the hands of so few men—men whose one aim was to kill competition, establish monopolies, and run what was called a gramophone Press. But what was the public doing to counteract it? That section that had money to invest was eager not to finance papers that would restore competition and a healthy rivalry in the presentation of news and criticism, but rather to secure shares in the combins it criticized. If the public believed newspaper combines were evil, its remedy was to find the money to start and run new papers.

The immediate results of amalgamation, as a rule, had been in improvement both in the standard of wages and in conditions of work, but, on the other hand, it was unjust that men who had spent many years with a firm should be thrown out without compensation of any kind, for the meagre customary notice could not be regarded as compensation.

In a reference to the suggested fusion of the Union and the Institute of Journalists, Mr. Rhodes said the executive committee of the Union were prepared to ballot their members on the formula agreed on six years ago by representatives of the Union and the Institute and subsequently thrown over by the Council of the Institute.

Following the presidential address, the conference adopted an amended resolution expressing serious concern at the development of combines, which resulted in groups of newspapers coming under the control of big trusts, and urging all working journalists to realize that their interests could be safeguarded only maintaining an effective trade union organisation.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, speaking at the conference dinner on Thursday night, said what kings could not do to destroy the liberty of the Press commercialism might do. There were many trusts in the country, but none over which he felt more apprehensive than that which tied up free speech and free opinion. It concerned the nation most radically, for free speech was the oxygen which alone could areate the blood of the body corporate.

When the conference was resumed recently a resolution was carried expressing willingness to meet the Institute of Journalists in negotiation for the purposes of amalgamation on the lines of the provisional arrangement of 1921-22, provided that the new body should be absolutely free to alter its constitution, methods, or objects from time to time.

The conference placedon record its opposition to the Trade Unions Bill.

Mr. H. A. Raybould, Wolverhampton, was elected president for next year, and Mr. F. W. Bill, Norwich, vice-President.

SATYAGRAHI PREFER JAIL

NAGPUR, May 11.

Ramachandra Balkrishna who was arrested for carrying a sword without a license was convicted by Mr. Joshi, the City Magistrate and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to undergo 15 days ple imprisonment. The accused pleadad guilty and added that he belonged to an army of Satyagrahis and as such there was no necessity for him to hold a license. He did not pay the fine and preferred to go to jail.—A. P.

Raja Pandit Harikishan Kaul, retired Commissioner in the Punjab, has been appointed Dewan of Bharatpur State. He took over charge of his duties to-day.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

GOVERNMENT HOSTILITY TO DEVELOPING WATER WAYS

(BY DAVID S. ERULKAR)

III*

Now let us examine this hostile attitude of the Government of India towards any proposal for the development of water transport. It is by no means recent but dates back from the Fifties in the last century when the railways were first introduced in this country. In recent years there have been three distinct recommendations for the protection or development of water transport. The Indian Industrial Commission dealing with water transport impressed upon the Government the urgency of the problem in the following significant words.

"We feel justified however in urging that the Government of India should take up the question of improving the existing water-ways as we cannot help thinking that in the absence of a representative specially charged with their interests the vested intrests of railways have prevented waterways in India from receiving the attention that has been given to them in other large countries with such satisfactory results."

KILLING THE WATERWAYS.

But so far the Government have totally disregarded this valuable recommendation. The grievances of the Inland Waterways were again brought into prominence before the Acworth Railway Committee and serious complaints were made about railway interests "killing" the waterways. In consequence the Acworth Railway Committee recommended unanimously

"An enquiry into the question of inland waterway communication as affected by alleged unfair railway competition."

Even this recommendation merely for an inquiry still remains unmaterialised. Lastly the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee submitted their recommendations for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine under a scheme extending over 25 long years which recommendations, although lukewarm in nature and not meeting the requirements from the Indian point of view, have been rejected as unacceptable by the Government of India as was clearly stated by Earl Winterton in the House of Commons in his reply to a question, when he stated that the Government of India were opposed to the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee.

It is significant that the Government has taken up the same hostile attitude in regard to every one of the three recommendations stated above, and disregarded the same although the Committees and Commissions making the recommendations were appointed by the Government and as such from the point of view of the Government were qualified to make impartial recommendations after a thorough and sifting inquiry, labour and deliberation.

It may be difficult to fathom exactly the motives underlying the objection on the part of the Government to any development of Water Transport in this country, but one thing is certain that the Government of India have continued all along persistently hostile to proposals for the development of Water Transport. One cannot however help feeling that it is the railway interests and railway influence that may have something to do with this attitude of the Government. It was so alleged as far back as 1858 by a British Naval Officer who, writing anonymously and complaining about the neglect of the great rivers, criticised the policy of the Government of India in the following emphatic and unmistakable terms.

PENETRATING ANALYSIS.

"Not merely in the military sense but as a means of developing the commercial resources of the country, the Government had the most obvious interest in introducing superior and cheaper modes of internal communication and if they rejected an offer which involved no risk to them and promised important benefits there must have been some very strong and sufficing reason to warrant such rejection. The only reason I have ever heard of and the only reason I believe which can be assigned is the influence exerted by the railways. The railway interest at home has all along been both very powerful and very unscrupulous and Lord Dalhousie's leanings were all in favour of railways, by establishing which it is supposed he was desirous to signalise his administration. The Railway Cos. apprehended that if rivers were navigated by steam, in the efficient manner Mr. Bourne proposed, a powerful competitor would be raised up to diminish their prosperity and although the accuracy of this view has been completely disproved by the experience acquired in America and in all other parts of the world where railways and rivers run in contiguity yet the apprehension was sufficient to rouse the opposition of the railway companies and their influence sufficed to induce the rejection of Mr. Bourne's highly important proposals.

"The notorious commercial deficiencies of the system of railways proposed for execution in India so ably pointed out by Colonel Cotton and others, have long been admitted, and that system vested its main claim to support upon the powers which as a military Engine it would place in the hands of the Government.

"But I hold it to be the prime and most pressing necessity and the most vital object of endeavour to navigate the great rivers by steam, in a really comprehensive, earnest and efficient manner, and if I have referred to the past impediments to the achievement it is only as a beacon for the future—since I find the same sinister influences still at work and as rampant and unabashed as if the mischievous consequences of their ascendency had still remained undiscovered."

DREAD OF CHEAP TRANSIT.

Again later in 1878 Sir Arthur Cotton giving evidence before the Select Committee on the East India (Public Works) stated:—

"The plain fact is that the dread of the officials is cheap transit, the whole power of the Government with its treasury is to force the people to carry dearly a small quantity by the railways rather than allow an enormous traffic to grow up at an almost nominal cost by the canals."

He further alleged that for the preceding 20 years or so every Viceroy and every official connected with the Public Works Department and all Secretaries of State had been actuated by the dread of cheap transit, which "would stultify the railways and that the whole object of the Government was "to bolster up the railways."

The continued hostility of the Government of India to this important mode of transport which if developed would bestow advantages of cheap transit upon the people of this country, cannot but court accusations of this nature with regard to the motives of the Government of India.

It is my object in the following articles to examine in more detail the present difficulties of water transport in this country and the possibilities of its development and thus try to show that the policy of hostility now adopted by the Government of India railways towards water transport is not only wrong and detrimental from the point of view of the Indian public but also from point of view of the railways themselves. I maintain that if this policy were substituted by a policy of co-operation between railway transport and water transport, the present artificial diversion of traffic resulting in laboured and stunted results would be replaced by a more natural distribution and healthier growth of traffic and consequent increase of traffic returns even to the railways themselves.

(To be continued.)

*Previous article appeared on 10th and 11th instant.

DEFLATION CAUSES SURPRISE.

HEAVY TENDERS FROM BOMBAY?

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The news of the acceptance of tenders for sterling at 1s. 5 31|32d. was known in the market towards the closing hours. A betterment by two points over yesterday's rate was somewhat of a surprise. As the squeeze for money in Bombay has always been greater, it is considered probable that the larger portion of to-day's tenders should have been from there. Exchange, which has been firming up since the announcement of last week's deflation, received a sudden spurt from yesterday's news of deflation. The appreciation in the first three days of this week is no less than 1|4d., which is considered noteworthy, in view of the unbroken dullness which has prevailed in the exchange market for some time.—A. P.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL IMRROVEMENTS

MR. LINDSAY WAXES ELOQUENT

LONDON, May 11.

Geneva.—At the Economic Conference in the Sub-committee on Agriculture, Mr. Lindsay stated that India sought improvement in agriculture by means of better organisation including standardisation of prices, organisation of producers and buyers co-operative associations and international enquiries into various questions.—Reuter.

TORNADOES PLAY HAVOC

LONDON, May 11.

New York.—The number of persons killed in the tornadoes in the Middle West during the week-end, now totals 225 while a thousand have been injured and hundreds rendered homeless. Eight states have been affected by the tornadoes.—Reuter.

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VOTE OF CENSURE ON MINISTRY.

BENGAL MUSLIMS' DEMAND.

BARISAL, May 11.

The All-Bengal Muslim Conference today adopted a resolution condemning the Bengal Government for not instituting an "independent public inquiry" into the conduct of Mr. Blandy, District Magistrate of Barisal, in ordering the opening of fire on a Muhommadan crowd in Kulkati, and urging the Muslim members of the Bengal Council to offer constitutional opposition to the present Government and to pass a vote of censure on the present Ministry for supporting the Government.—A. P.

REPRESSION IN BIJOLIA MEWAR

MR. PATHIK INTERVIEWED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMIR, May 7.

Interviewed by me, Mr. B. S. Pathik, the President of the Rajasthan Sevasungha, who was released from Udaipur Jail after three years and eight months only last week, has given the following statement regarding the outbreak of sudden repression in the Bijolia Jagir of the Udaipur State:—In view of the gradual deterioration of Mewar administration ever since it came into the hands of the Maharajkumar, and consistent passing of real power into the control of the Political Resident as is generally believed by the people of Udaipur, I am not surprised at the outburst of repression in Bijolia. However much I wished conflict with the powers that be in the Indian States could be avoided, I must welcome it for the one reason that it will at least demonstrate beyond doubt that in most Indian States it is not only the liberty of political agitation that is denied to the citizen but even such public activities of a peaceful beneficient and constructive nature as the spread of Khadi and education can not be freely carried on there. At the same time it is evident that though the British Government claims to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indian States under cover of reform in their administration, it fosters in practice autocracy and misrule wherever it commands influence.

The Spinners' Association have invested considerable money in Bijolia and their workers abstained from all other activities besides Khadi work. The Kisan Panchayat too devoted its attention only towards education, social reforms and representation of popular grievances to State authorities. Interference into such activities may appear as wisdom in the eyes of Mewar Officialdom but public opinion at large is sure to view it quite otherwise. At any rate one thing is clear viz., that while on the one hand the Indian Princes are trying to establish by mere words their worthiness for greater rights and the status of independent rulers, they are on the other hand proving by deeds that it is undesirable and dangerous to leave them in the unbridled enjoyment of even their present powers.

But what is to be feared most is the repercussion of repression on the minds of impatient youths. Rajputana no longer belongs to the old days when people bore tyranny weekly. It is just possible that an overdose of barbarity, unbearable to any manly people, may give rise to a party of voilence in Rajputana which her well-wishers have been trying to avert. Let us however hope good sense will still prevail with the authorities of Mewar.

MASJID RIOTING CASE

INDORE, May 11.

When the special tribunal resumed hearing of the Nayapura Masjid rioting case, in which Moulvi Abdul Gani and 17 others stand charged under sections 324, 149 and 109, I. P. C. sub-inspector Harprasad who submitted the first information report, was further cross-examined. The witness deposed that he had learned that Moulvi Abdul Gani had instigated the riot.

The next prosecution witness, Mr. Kalkaprasad, stated that he had been in the service of Thakur Balwant Singh for nearly 30 years. He accompanied the procession of three motors, in which there were about 16 ladies and six children. While the procession was returning it was attacked by about 50 Mussalmans in front of Nayapura Masjid. Stones were flung at the motors and the witness was beaten so severely with lathis that he fell down unconscious. He remained in the State Hospital under medical treatment for about 21 days.

The tribunal then took up the hearing of the third riot case in which five Mussalmans stand charged under Section 397, I. P. C. with robbing an old Hindu of a gun and brutally assaulting him on the 14th February. After the cross-examination of Head Constable Ghasiram was completed, Dr. Tambe admitted the medical certificate he had granted to the complainant, Deoram, and stated that the wounds he had sustained would take 15 to 20 days to heal. Three more prosecution witnesses were examined. Then Mr. Muhammad Hasan, City Magistrate, admitted the alleged confession of one of the accused recorded by him.—A. P.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA

ENTERTAINED BY KATHIAWAR PRINCES

DELHI, May 11.

The Princes gathering at Jamnagar in the last week of April has formed the subject of a great deal of speculation. Some have attributed to it the object of safeguarding political rights and the status of Indian Princes. Others have read in it an attempt to thwart the constitutional reforms in British India. The facts ascertained from informed quarters show that the gathering had been convened to embrace the Patiala house, as member of the Bhati clan which is one of most ancient scions of Rajput groups.

THE JAM SAHIB'S SPEECH.

In opening the gathering his Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar discussed the social and ethnological aspects of the question. He further remarked that the archives of Jamnagar, Karauli and Jaisalmer and the ancient history of Patilal bore testimony that the rulers of Patiala descend directly from the ruling family of Jaisalmer and as such he was happy to welcome his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala back in the family fold. This 'Bhartrimilap' according to his Highness of Jamanagar has been deferred so far, mostly by the geographical conditions of India and the difficulties of communication in the past. These were now changing and different portions of India with the rest of world were being drawn nearer. Why should the Rajputs alone stand apart. The fact of his Highness of Patiala being a Sikh did not make any difference. For after all the Sikhs 'Samprad' was one in essential principles with and merely an episode of Hinduism.

The later view was further supported by Mahamahopadhaya Hathibhoy Shastriji Pandit of Jamnagar and a well-recognised authority of Hindu religion in India.

Thereafter his Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib, according to custom, offered a cup of wine to his Highness of Patiala and drank the same. All the other Rajput Princes, chiefs and sirdars present performed the same ceremony. This was followed by a Rajput customary banquet at which all interdined. Finally his Highness of Patiala gave a suitable reply which was well-received. His Highness referred to the fact that in their ceremony that day they were only repeating a well-estabilished Rajput tradition.

His Highness of Ratlam who had been unavoidably detained from joining the gathering but had expressed full accord with it, met his Highness of Patiala on his return journey at Ratlam station and greeted him as a brother Rajput with the same ceremonies.—A.P.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

BENGAL GOVT. APPROVES NEW SCHEME.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

A resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Department of Agricultures states that schemes for agricultural education in the high English and middle English schools on the Punjab lines have been finally approved by the Government after the close of the year. Funds for the purpose have been provided in the budget for the current financial year and it is hoped to give effect to it as soon as possible. It has now been definitely decided to proceed with the scheme for higher agricultural education and construct necessary buildings for the purpose. The Government have recently decided to appoint seven additional District agricultural Officers for extensive propaganda to induce wider adoption of improved methods recommended vy the Department.—A. P.

DISSOLUTION OF LEGAL UNION

OBJECT OF INDIAN CHURCH BILL

LONDON, May 11.

The Indian Church Bill introduced by Lord Birkenhead makes provision incidental to and consequential on the dissolution of the legal union between the Church of England and the Church of England in India. The Bill has not yet been printed, but will come up for second reading in the House of Lords on 17th May.—Reuter.

CYCLING TO THE AMAZON

SCOUT DAVAR'S BOLD FEAT

LONDON, May 11.

Rio De Janeiro.—Davar Parsi Scout who is cycling round the world has arrived and will attempt to cycle to the Amazon.—Reuter.

PETITION AGAINST DEFENCE FORCE BILL

LONDON, May 11.

Nairobi.—A petition against the Defence Force Bill to His Majesty the King has been forwarded. It contains 1,504 signatures.—Reuter.

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SRI RAM KRISHNA ASHRAM

AN APPEAL.

The people of the Bombay Presidency are all aware how the Sri Ram Krishna Ashram at Khar has, since its start as early as in 1923 with all the branches of its activities, succeeded to establish its reputation as a valuable public Institution. The two main branches of its activities that have still been suffering greatly for want of proper accommodation are The Free School and the Charitable Dispensary. With a view to meet the same a plot of land has been acquired but owing to the want of the requisite fund the construction works have not as yet been taken up. Of the sum of Rupee 6,500/- which has been estimated to be the cost of two buildings we have already come by half the amount through the generous gifts of some of the merchant friends of Ahmedabad, Lady Wilson and some others of the City of Bombay. The other day also, not yet a week, we have so thankfully received an anonymous gift of Rs. 500/- from a Parsi friend of Poona for any expense of the Ashram. We hope the kind hearted and liberal minded people from all quarters of the Province will not fail to contribute their quota in generous recognition of the excellent services it renders to all people particularly to the suffering humanity irrespective of caste, creed or colour We need hardly say that even a pie for the purpose is as gladly received as any hundred or thousand of rupees by the Secretary or the President, R. K. Ashram, Khar P. O. Bombay.

SWAMI SAMBUDDHANANDA.

DHARWAR NOTES

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

(From our own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, May 8

It is regrettable to note that the affairs in the Dharwar Municipality are not going on satisfactorily though we have such an able president as Mr. Pathan. His attempt to please the two opposing parties is responsible for the inordinate delay in despatching even urgent matters. The defalcation affair, suspension of the chief officer, and the Secretary for unlimited period, indecision regarding the sale of plots on the Moti Talao, are matters which require immediate solution. But our president is postponing them with no ostensible reason. Mr. A. Master, the Collector of Dharwar takes special interest in local bodies. He is expected to go to England early in June. Perhaps our President is awaiting his departure when he may have an opportunity to dispose of these important matters at ease!

SHIVAJI BIRTH DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Our district seemed to be very apathetic towards this national movement. The Marathas however, celebrated the anniversary in the Maratha Boarding House with great eclat. Speeches were delivered by Non-Brahmin leaders to follow the patriotic example of the great founder of the Hindu Empire. People of all communities joined the procession.

LAKHNA SUCCESSION APPEAL

ORDERS PASSED

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dalal passed orders in the Lakhna succession appeal, which had been remanded to the High Court by the Privy Council, for a finding as to the identity of the lady who had submitted herself to medical examination in England. Their Lordships said that there being no doubt that the lady who was examined and certificated by two lady doctors in England to have borne a child was Mussamat Dunnaju Kuar, the atmosphere surrounding the case was completely changed.

Rejecting the theory of the importation of a strange child, their Lordships found that Mussamat Dunnaju Kuar did give birth to a male child, Rao Narsingh Rao, the appellant before them, on the 2nd March, 1894. Discussing the effect of the deed of gift of 1875, Their Lordships held that the deed gave Rani Kishore only a life estate, restricted for a term of years, and that Rao Narsingh Rao, on attaining the age of 18 years, became entitled to succeed to the estate, except to those properties acquired by Ram Kishore after 1875.

Mr. O'Connor and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru appeared for the appellants, and Pandit Motilal Nehru, for the respondents.

The case will now be argued before the Privy Council, on the return of the records.—A. P.

The sixth session of the Baroda State's Subjects' Conference will meet at Petlad on the 1st and 2nd June next.—Free Press.

SENSATION
OF THE
CINEMA
TALKING & SINGING PICTURES

GOVERNOR VISITS "BEL-AIR" SANATORIUM.

NEED FOR TREATING TUBERCULOSIS

His Excellency, the Governor, and Lady Wilson paid a visit to the 'Bel-Air' Sanatorium on Sunday last. After having been introduced to some of the most prominent people who had come to receive them, Their Excellencies inspected the Sanatorium's recent methods of treatment, as well as the different wards, when taken round by Dr. Billimoria and Mr. S. B. Billimoria. They were then taken to the Recreation Hall of the Sanatorium where Mr. S. B. Billimoria delivered a speech in the midst of a distinguished gathering.

In the course of the speech, Mr. Billimoria made reference to the good work done by Their Excellencies in opening the Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, as well as to the progress of the Sanatorium.

In reply, His Excellency thanked Dr. Billimoria for his invitation, thanked Mr. Faramroz Hormasji Joshi for giving to the Sanatorium, in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to the Sanatorium, a donation of Rs. 8,000 in memory of his late son-in-law Mr. Mobedji who recovered in this Sanatorium from tuberculosis, and after having been discharged from this Sanatorium was able to serve, for eight years, in different mills, as manager. His Excellency also pointed out the urgent necessity for starting and promoting movements for the treatment of consumptives in the Bombay Presidency, on a scale far larger than the present, following the examples of the countries of the West.

OUR KARACHI LETTER.

OPENING CEREMONY OF MUSLIM GYMKHANA.

KARACHI, May 7.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, Commissioner-in-Sind performed the opening ceremony. Last evening a cosmopolitan gathering was held on the grounds of Muslim Gymkhana by Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, when Mr. W. F. Hudson, the commissioner in Sind performed the opening-ceremony of the above Gymkhana and Pavilion. Among those present were Mr. W. F. Hudson, W. W. Smart and Mrs. Smart, A. P. Darloy, H. H. Hood, Jamsed N. R. Mehta, Nuserwaiji Mehta, Seth Harchandrai Vishindas, Rupchand Bikram, A.J.C., R. B. Shewaram Dewanmal, K. Punniah, Editor, "Sind Observer." Jamnadas Dewanmal, Principal Shahani, G. Chatterji, Seth Juwallasing, Mrs. and Mr. Sorab Katrak, Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, Ghulamali Chagla, Mir Mahomed Baloch M.L.C., Issardas Oadham, Tikaramdas Wadhumal, and A. G. Advani.

Mr. Ghulamali Chagla first of all read the report and the history of the Gymkhana as to now it was started and what difficulties they had to undergo, the response that they had received from their own community people. He also thanked the main donor Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon who had given them a donation of 10,000, and after whom they had called the Pavilion i.e. Seth Haji Abdulla Harron Pavilion. He also thanked the various Patrons namely, Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., Ghulamali G. Chagla, Yusafali Alibhoy Alavi, Agh Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Oosman Saheb Mahomed, Tayabali, A. K. Mandviwalla, K. B. Abdul Satar, and Ghulamali, T. Mandviwalla. He also mentional the names of the Life-members. Mr. Chagla then thanked Mr. Adamali, the Honorary Areasurer and also he thanked Mr. W. F. Hudson, for having accepted to perform the function. Then he asked Mr. Hudson to accept on their behalf a Silver Casket together with a silver key as a momentm for the occasion and further reqested him to declare the Gymkhana and Pavilion open. The Commissioner amidst loud applause got up opened the Gymkhana Rooms with a silver key. After having done so he declared the Gymkhana and the Pavilion open.

Mr. Hudson in a few Well-chosen words thanked the management of the Moslem Gymkhana for the honour that they had conferred on him by asking him to perform the auspices function that afternoon. He continuing said that it was his good fortune to perform the opening ceremony of two Gymkhanas namely Hindu and Moslem Gymkhanas with in six months of his holding of his office. He was also glad when his Government house was being surrounded by Gymkhanas vize European Gymkhana, Y. M. C. A. Gymkhana, Scouts Gymkhana, Ladies Association, D. I. Sind College Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana and the Moslem Gymkhana. He also thanked the management, for having presented him a silver casket and key. The happy function came to an end by distribution of Prizes—medal and silver cupts by the Commissioner-in-Sind, The Scout Band of Sind Madresab was in attendance.

MR. J. NEOGY ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Mr. Jnananjan Neogy, a prominent social worker, was arrested in the Deshbandhu Village Reorganisation Office in Wellesley Street last evening and subsequentiy released on bail. The arrest, it is understood, was made under Sections 124-A and 153-A, I. P. C., on charges of promoting sedition and class hatred, in connection with certain speeches delivered by him in the district of Twentyfour Parganas. He will be placed on trial before the District Magistrate of Alipore, on May 17.—A. P.

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